

THE  
MONTHLY  
MAGAZINE;  
OR,  
*BRITISH REGISTER.*

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Including

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|--|---|
| MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS FROM CORRESPONDENTS, ON ALL SUBJECTS OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE. | ACCOUNT OF ALL NEW PATENTS.   |
| MEMOIRS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.  | LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND IMPORTATIONS.   |
| ORIGINAL LETTERS AND ANECDOTES.  | REPORT OF DISEASES IN LONDON.   |
| POETRY.  | REPORT OF CHEMISTRY.  |
| LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.   | REPORT OF THE STATE OF COMMERCE, &c.  |
| PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.  | LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS.   |
| REVIEW OF THE NEW MUSIC.   | REPORT OF AGRICULTURE, AND BOTANY.  |
| NOTICES OF ENGLISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, SPANISH, AND AMERICAN, LITERATURE.                       | REPORT OF THE WEATHER.  |
| ANALYSIS OF NEW ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.  | RETROSPECT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.   |
|  | MARRIAGES, DEATHS, BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS, &c.  |
|  | DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES, CLASSED AND ARRANGED IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL ORDER OF THE COUNTIES. |

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VOL. XXXVII.

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PART I. FOR 1814.

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MONTHLY  
MAGAZINE  
OF  
BRITISH HISTORY



FOR SALE

THAT A FOR 1811

By the Hon. Secy. of the British Museum

(The British Museum)

Printed by the British Museum

# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 251.]

FEBRUARY 1, 1814.

[1 of Vol. 37.

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read, whether it be for Amusement or for Instruction.—JOHNSON.

Sir Joshua Reynolds, on being questioned in regard to the cause of the inferiority of counterfeits and imitators, answered, that their being copyists was of itself a proof of the inferiority of their powers, and that while they continued to be so, it was impossible for them to attain superiority. "It was like a man's resolving to go behind another, and whilst that resolution lasted, it would be impossible he should ever be on a par with him."—NORTHCOTE.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

### *For the Monthly Magazine.*

#### DESCRIPTION of the STRUCTURES for PUBLIC OBJECTS, now BUILDING, or RECENTLY FINISHED, in the METROPOLIS.

**I**T merits notice among the Phenomena of these times, that during a long, bloody, and expensive contest, the internal improvements of Great Britain have not apparently been interrupted; and that renown in the achievements of war, and glory in the arts usually appertaining to peace, have in an equal degree characterised this empire, during the last twenty years.

Anxious to gratify the just pride of our country, and to exhibit its Trophies on subjects which create no suffering and admit of no equivocation, we have determined to display, in this Magazine, the several magnificent public buildings in progress, or recently finished, within the metropolis. In performing this pleasing duty, we shall, without doubt, excite much surprise in foreigners who were unaware of the energy of our national character, and much proper exultation in British patriots, who will see in these great works the germ of many others, and the pledge of their country's continued prosperity.

We have, therefore, in this number drawn a rich harvest of interesting novelties, from the recent undertakings in London only; but it should be understood that the country at large keeps pace with the metropolis, and that, in new bridges, churches, hospitals, courts of justice, improved prisons, exchanges, public works, manufactories, and mansions of nobility, several hundred recent erections, hitherto undepicted, will in like manner claim our early publication. We therefore invite the attention of architects, artists, proprietors, and committees, to our design; and earnestly request them to assist us in paying this tribute to the genius, industry, public spirit, and glory of the country, and to transmit to us sketches of their new erections and improvements, with such brief descriptions as may inform and gra-

tify the public. The object speaks for itself so emphatically and perspicuously, that we presume we need add no persuasion to stimulate those to whom this invitation is given, to perform a duty which they will perhaps feel to be obligatory on them, not less as Britons, than from sentiments of local attachment.

### THE THREE NEW BRIDGES.

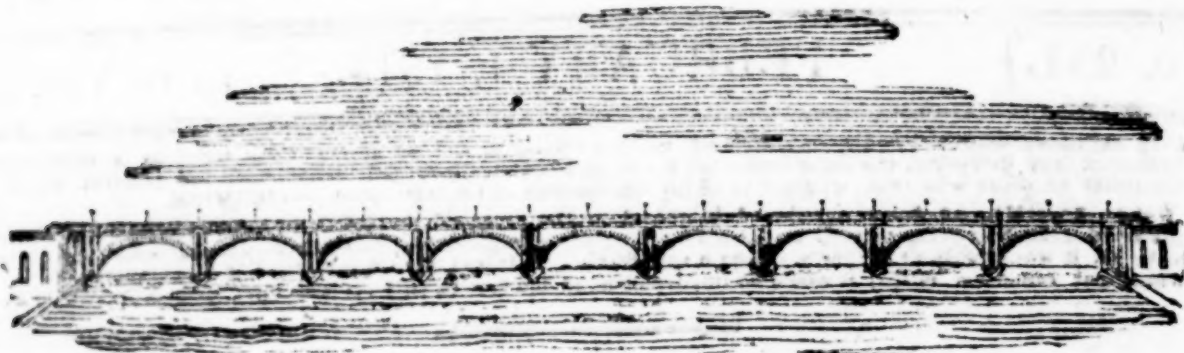
London bridge remained the only one from 1000 till 1750, when Westminster bridge was finished, and, in ten years, that of Blackfriars was called for and undertaken. In consequence of these improved communications, the marshes of Lambeth and St. George's Fields have been covered with houses within the memory of man, and this suburb now merits from its size and population, to have its ancient name of *South-work*, changed into the more appropriate one of *SOUTH LONDON*.

The vast increase of this division of the metropolis, and its capabilities of further enlargement, have recently led to the projection of other bridges; and the inducements which lead to the formation of joint-stock companies, under the sanction of an Act of Parliament, have occasioned no less than three new bridges to be projected within these seven years. In justification, it is stated, as the result of observation, that there pass, every day, over each bridge, as under:

|                    | BLACKFRIARS' BRIDGE. | LONDON BRIDGE. |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| Foot Passengers .. | 61,069 .....         | 89,640         |
| Waggons .....      | 533 .....            | 769            |
| Carts and Drays .. | 1,502 .....          | 2,924          |
| Coaches .....      | 990 .....            | 1,240          |
| Gigs & taxed Carts | 500 .....            | 485            |
| Horses .....       | 822 .....            | 764            |

Which traffic, at a moderate rate of toll, would yield respectively per annum, 107,647*l.* and 265,551*l.* a fair proportion of which will, it is alledged, pay ample interest to the adventurers in these new concerns; and it is calculated that that which is nearest to London bridge will be likely to pay in a higher proportion than others more distant.

## THE STRAND BRIDGE.



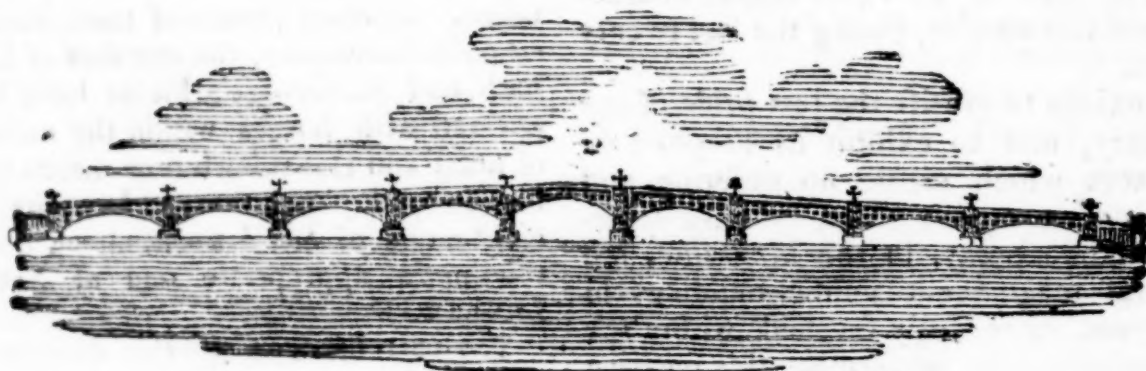
This was the first of the newly-projected bridges, and is to cross the Thames from a place midway between Somerset House and the Savoy, to the opposite shore of Lambeth Marsh, over which roads and streets are to be opened to the Obelisk in St. George's Fields, and to Kennington. It was designed and is building under the direction of Mr. RENNIE.

It consists of nine equal arches, and is intended, like the bridges of the an-

cients, to be perfectly flat, a circumstance highly favourable to the draught of carriages across it, and without any apparent subtraction from its beauty.

Each arch is to be 120 feet span; the piers 20 feet thick, with Tuscan columns; the width within the parapets 42 feet, the foot-paths being 7 feet each, and the road-way 28 feet. The capital of the company is 800,000*l.* for the bridge and other improvements.

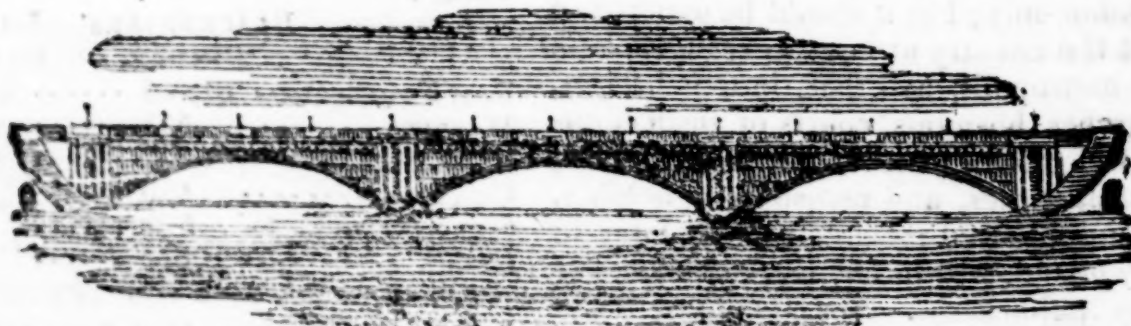
## THE VAUXHALL BRIDGE.



This bridge is to extend from Millbank to Smith's Tea-gardens, which nearly adjoin Vauxhall Gardens, and is intended to connect the roads branching from that spot to Hyde Park Corner, by a straight road and street across Tothill Fields to Eaton-street, Pimlico, and Grosvenor-place. The architect is Mr. J. WALKER. It is to consist of

nine arches of equal span in squares of cast-iron, on piers of rusticated stone, formed of fragments, united by means of Parker's cement. The total width will be 809 feet, the span of the arches 78 feet, the height 29 feet, and the clear breadth of the road-way 36 feet. The small crosses represent the triple lamps. The estimated cost is above 300,000*l.*

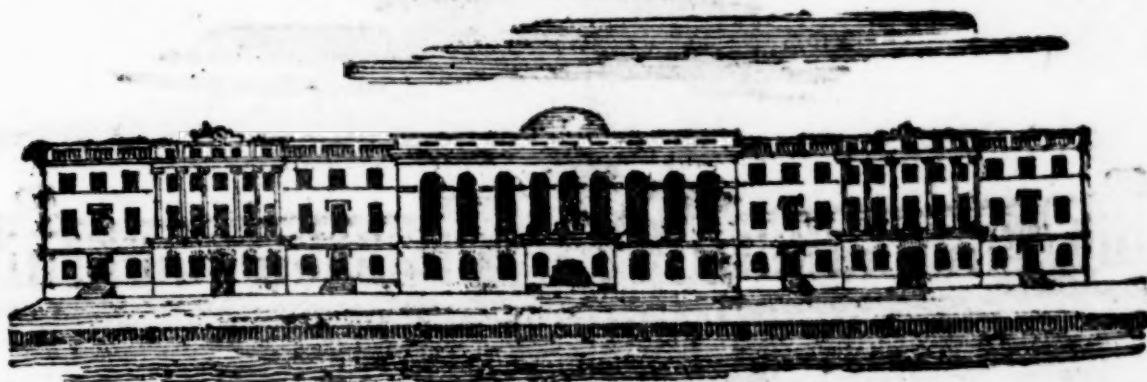
## THE SOUTHWARK, or NEW LONDON BRIDGE.



It is proposed that this bridge shall form a communication from the bottom of Queen-street, Cheapside, being the direct line of Guildhall, to Bankside, and thence to the various Kent and Surrey roads. It is designed by Mr. RENNIE, and is to consist but of three grand arches; the centre of 240 feet span, and

the side ones of 210 feet each. The arches are to be composed of cast iron, and the piers and abutments to be of stone. The cost is estimated at 287,000*l.*, and there can be little doubt but its tolls will yield from 50 to 60,000*l.* per annum, though London bridge should be rebuilt.

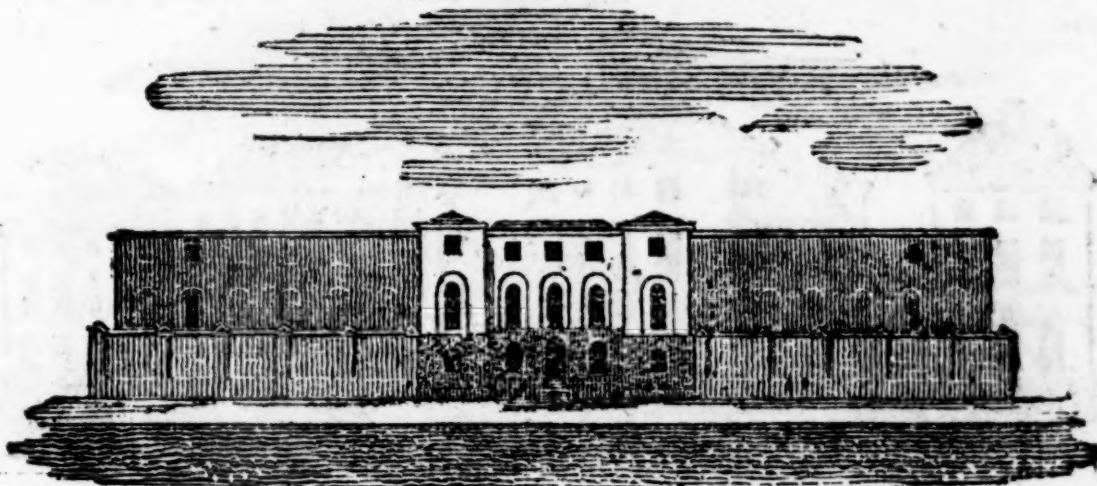
## THE NEW CUSTOM HOUSE.



The Custom House which was erected in 1718 being altogether inadequate to the increased trade of the Port of London, the wharfs and warehouses to the westward of it, between Thames-street and the Thames, have been purchased and pulled down, and the building, of which we here present the design of the principal front, is to be erected on the scite. The architect is Mr. DAVID LAING, and this front possesses a degree of taste too evident to require our praise. The builder is Mr. PERO. The length will be nearly double that of the old Custom House, being 490 feet, and the width 108 feet. It is calculated to admit the disposition of 650 officers and clerks, and the employment, without confusion, of 1050 tide-waiters, and other assistants. The

ground floor and cellars are to consist of vaults and warehouses for goods under bond; and in the centre of the first floor will be the *long-room*, 190 feet by 67, surmounted by an elegant dome. The water front here represented is to be of stone, with Ionic columns at each end, and a double flight of steps at the principal entrance in the centre. The quay is to be extended in front into the river, and a new wall and quay are to be formed from the Tower to Billingsgate. Other improvements are also proposed in the access to this busy spot. At present the excavations for the sewers and foundations present an extraordinary picture of human industry, and bring to light foundations of former wharfs, sewers, and pavements of streets, 1000 years old.

## THE DEBTORS' PRISON, CRIPPLEGATE.



This prison, which is built for the purpose of distinguishing the confinement of debtors from that of criminals, in the crowded criminal prisons of Newgate and the Compters, had its origin in the observations published by Sir Richard Phillips in his Letter to the Livery of London, (pp. 90-92,) which were ably and honestly supported by a committee of the corporation of London, appointed to report on them. The first stone was laid by Ald. Wood in July 1813, and the part intended for city debtors is nearly finished for their reception. It is to be regretted that the high price of ground has too much limited the areas for exer-

cise, and that there is at present no entrance from Red-Cross-street for the city side, which is kept distinct from the county side, the only entrance being a common and remote one from White-Cross-street. The accommodations will however far exceed those hitherto possessed by this unhappy class of persons, while the scite, being little more than a quarter of a mile from St. Paul's, does not remove the incarcerated from the vortex of humanity, and the attention of their friends. The architect is Mr. MONTAGUE, the city surveyor, and the building and ground will cost not less than 80,000l.

## THE NEW BETHLEM HOSPITAL.



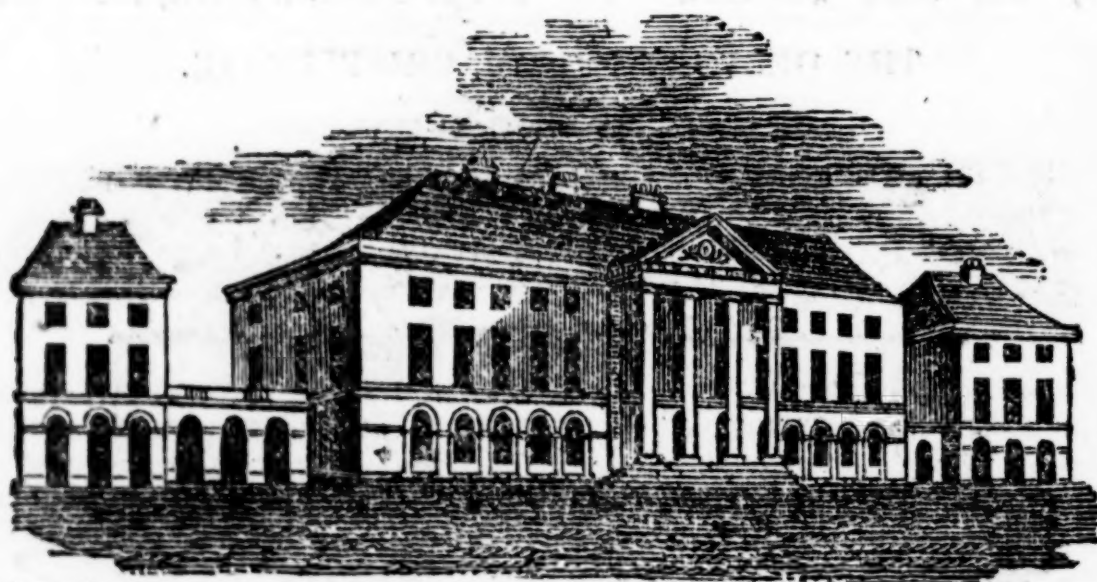
If the asylum of St. Luke's has by its magnitude and arrangements astonished all beholders, much more will the erection of this vast and splendid pile of buildings, serve as an honour to the taste and moral feelings of the British nation.

The old hospital of Bethlem, or Bedlam, in Moorfields, having become ruinous and dangerous in several parts, and also unequal to the number of cases which have required relief, it was determined to appropriate its site to more profitable buildings, and to rebuild where ground was less costly, and more room attainable. Accordingly the present

structure was designed by Mr. LEWIS, and is now nearly completed, in the road which leads from Newington to Westminster Bridge, at an expence of 95,000*l*. It is 580 feet long, and capable of receiving in this front, 200 patients.

Another line of building extending to the south, is designed for an equal number; and also for 60 criminal lunatics, the charge of which latter department exclusively belongs to government. The ground occupied by the buildings, and intended for the exercise of the patients, is twelve acres.

## THE ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM.



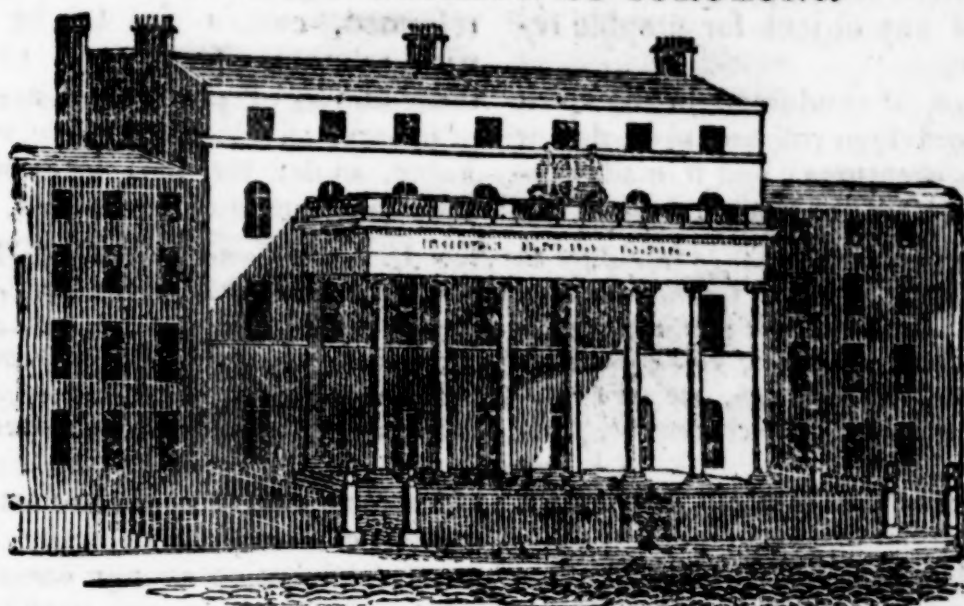
This splendid and munificent establishment has been formed during the present war, for the purpose of maintaining and educating the orphan or unprotected legitimate children of warrant and non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the regular army. It is calculated to lodge at least one thousand children, in the proportion of 700 boys to 300 girls; and in subordination to its objects, there is an infant institution at the Isle of Wight, from which, at a proper age, the children are removed for education to this asylum.

The boys, if they consent, are to be placed in the army as private soldiers; and the girls, and other boys, are bound out apprentice, or put to service. The

education of the boys is chiefly of a military character, the instructors bearing the titles of Serjeant-Major, Serjeant-Assistants, &c.

The site of the building is opposite the north-east corner of the enclosure of Chelsea Hospital, and the whole structure and its appurtenances accord with the liberal spirit in which the British parliament has, of late years, granted the public money for military purposes. As far as it provides for the education and maintenance of children, otherwise destitute, whose killed or maimed parents have claims on the gratitude of the government, it must have the heartfelt approbation of every Englishman and father of a family.

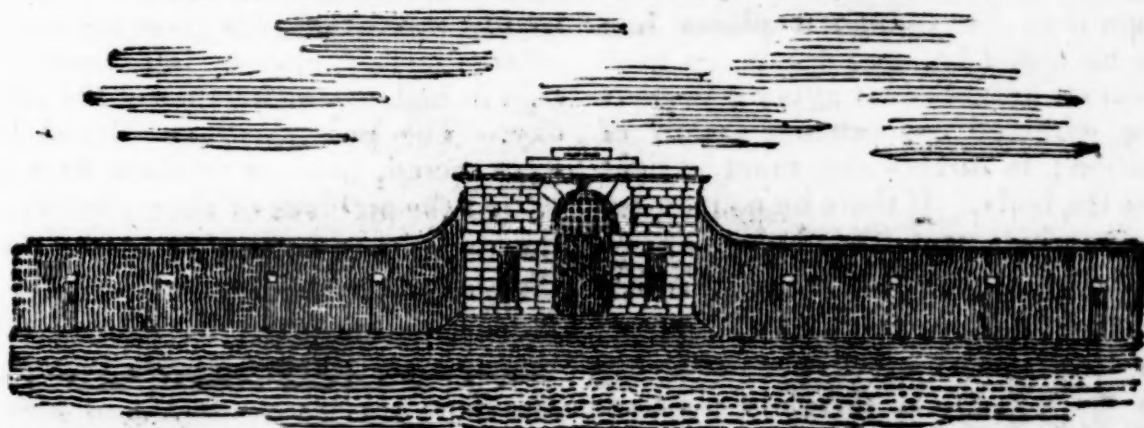
## THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.



The possession of the splendid museum of the late John Hunter, purchased for them by Parliament, rendering it incumbent on the Royal College of Surgeons, to possess an adequate building in which to display above 20,000 anatomical preparations, they have with commendable spirit recently purchased, enlarged and beautified some houses on the

south side of Lincoln's Inn Fields. Here the corporation holds its meetings for all purposes and business of its charter; and on the eastern side, arranged in distinct apartments, is the Hunterian Museum, forming one of the greatest curiosities, and the most extraordinary assemblage of the wonders and harmonies of nature, to be met with in any country.

## THE PENITENTIARY HOUSES, MILLBANK.



The design of a building of this nature, for the punishment, employment, and reformation of offences of secondary turpitude, usually punished by transportation for a term of years, has been conceived since the disputes began which terminated in the separation of the American States. The plan for colonizing New South Wales, led to a general system of expatriation to the Antipodes; which, as applied to definite periods, was CRUEL and UNJUST, because the wretched objects were precluded from the power of ever returning, however short might be the intended period of their punishment! A strong and affecting memorial of the sheriffs of London, in 1807, (vide Letter to the Livery, page 110,) led to several parliamentary notices and remonstrances against this indiscriminate mode of transportation, which was in all cases, in effect for life; and in consequence, this place

of punishment and reform has been projected at MILLBANK, and no culprits are, we understand, in future to be sent to New South Wales, except those irretrievable and enormous cases that require transportation for life.

The plan of this erection is, it is known, partly that of Mr. JEREMY BENTHAM—the culprits are to be confined in circular buildings, with windows so constructed that the overseer from a room in the centre may be able to view every one of their rooms. The external wall encloses no less than eighteen acres of ground; and within that space, there are to be six of these circular buildings, each capable of lodging and employing, from 150 to 200 prisoners; with a chapel, infirmary, and other conveniences.

The view is limited to the entrance lodge, because the surrounding wall will conceal the low circular buildings, and these

these being dead on their outsides, will never afford any object for graphic representation.

The design, if conducted in the spirit of charity and benevolence towards our fallen fellow creatures; and if made constantly subservient to the exercise of the

royal mercy, towards the contrite and reformed, cannot fail to be attended with salutary effects, and to alleviate those abuses of power and aggravations of misery, to which men are sometimes liable, under the best intentioned and best constructed codes of laws.

\* \* In our next we propose to introduce the New Mint, the Commercial Hall, the Auction Mart, the Royal Military College at Blackwater, the London Museum, and one or two other objects. We shall then give a succession of fine buildings, lately erected or in contemplation, at Edinburgh, Dublin, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Bristol, Portsmouth, Plymouth, &c. &c. for all which, we earnestly solicit the communications of drawings and descriptions as soon as may be convenient, from friendly and public-spirited correspondents.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following essay was read before the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society in January 1811, immediately after the close of Monsieur Gregory Von Feinagle's lectures on the Art of Memory, (who was present). As it has not yet been published; if you think it worthy a place in the Monthly Magazine, it is at your service.

THOMAS JARROLD, M.D.

#### On the Art of Memory.

Memory is to the old man what anticipation is to the young; it places him where he would be, and feasts his imagination on nature's best gifts; it imparts to the withered countenance a glow of animation; it directs the mind as sight directs the body. If there be no memory there is no judgment; the absence of memory is idiotism. But memory is not characteristic of man, brutes possess and enjoy the faculty. A dog set at liberty seeks his master, it therefore must remember him. A flock of rooks are guarded by a centinel; they must recollect past dangers, and anticipate some in future. Anticipation arises out of memory. But I am not designing to degrade man by thus speaking of animals. The memory of man is connected with his judgment; the memory of brutes with their passions. Memory in man lessens his passions, because his judgment corrects them; but memory in brutes heightens theirs. Animals are trained and domesticated by the connection between memory and passion; a vicious horse throws a timid rider, but carries the person it fears. It would be an easy and pleasant task to trace the difference between the operation in man and in animals, but more important considerations are before us.

The memory of man, like his senses, is capable of improvement, its capacity may be so enlarged as to embrace a multitude

of subjects, and to hold the particulars of each at command; indeed the great business of education in our early years is to correct the disposition and improve the memory. Dr. Priestley seems to have been of opinion that the memory may be improved up to the age of 40; after that period, he says, "if we gain one fact we lose the recollection of another." How far it is desirable to pay particular attention to the cultivation of the memory, when the years of childhood are past, is a subject worthy of consideration, but which has not met with proportionate attention. Before the art of writing was invented, a good memory was of inestimably greater importance, and held in higher honour, than at the present day. The persons of the British bards were sacred, because to them were committed the archives of their country, and the depository was their memory; there they stored the history of their nation, and made use of poetry as their system of mnemonics. The Egyptian priests, for the same purpose, made use of hieroglyphics, the art of which they taught the Jews, who practised it in their journey through the wilderness. Some rude nations assist their memories by forming mounds of earth, and heaping together masses of stone; others by cutting notches in trees, or by strings of shells, or the seeds of plants; every age is desirous that its deeds shall not be forgotten, and if the art of writing be unknown memory alone can preserve them. To tear off the hair, to amputate a finger, to lacerate the body are mementos of personal calamities, which die when the event ceases to interest.

As soon as the age of barbarism is past, and the art of writing is made known to a people, their deeds are placed beyond the reach of further error, when the sacredness of the bard, and the expounder of hieroglyphics, ceases. A good memory has however many admirers, and va-

rious

rious have been the devices to improve those that are not so. How many of these have been lost after obtaining some patronage, and how many have been recorded as monuments of human wisdom, or of human folly, I am not prepared to say, but it appears to me that the principle of every plan is association. The celebrated Mr. Foote was asked his opinion of a gallery of paintings, consisting entirely of representations of naval battles. "Indeed, sir," he observed, "they are all very fine, and what is much in their favour they are all alike." It is precisely the same with the systems of mnemonics, one leading principle pervades the whole, the symbols and characters only are different. The dark and mysterious Egyptians made use of uncouth and monstrous figures as records of their actions—the frank and manly Briton, for the same purpose, used harmonious language: the contrast is striking, and the feeling it imparts gratifying. What is true of nations is true also of individuals; each one consults his taste as to the plan he adopts to assist his memory, but still adhering to the common principle of association. The mathematician makes use of figures; with him numbers are expressive of things: a linguist combines letters; no matter what unmeaning word he forms, he compels his memory to retain it, and each letter is expressive of an event: a third, fond of anecdote, throws events into the form of stories, and in this way his memory is aided: another ties a knot in his handkerchief, or puts a slip of paper into his snuff-box. A proof of the prevalence of the science of mnemonics.—Indeed we meet with it in every department of life.

In this hasty sketch I have not enquired into the merit of any system, because, for practical and useful purposes, voluntary associations are insufficient; the tie that binds them together is not strong enough, for, in order to recollect a chair, I am desired to call to mind the Tower of Babel; to remember Henry the Eighth, I am desired to call to mind eight hens. But what is to lead my mind in this direction? Can I not recollect a chair as readily as the Tower of Babel? But suppose the art attainable, suppose a person, not naturally of a strong memory, taught to repeat a page of a German book, without knowing the language, by hearing it once read, would such a memory be desirable? I apprehend not.—For what is the office of memory, is it not to supply materials for the judgment? Memory then is a mean to an end, it is not a whole in itself; could a person re-

peat his daybook, it would not constitute him a good tradesman. Something more than memory is requisite, and that something is judgment. Here then arises the important question, if the memory be strengthened, *is the judgment improved as a consequence of it?* I apprehend not. A child with a memory furnished as Monsieur Von Feinagle's may be supposed to be, could make no use of it, but would be confounded and overwhelmed. Food must be digested and assimilated, and even incorporated, before it strengthens and is useful; it is the same with knowledge. A parrot repeats as accurately as a man, and gains as much by what it says. If the sentiment be not made the man's own, when that is done the words need not be retained. A man at Oxford committed to memory the whole of a Greek lexicon—enviable man, what a prodigy of learning! Alas, he was an idiot—his mind could appropriate nothing. I have occasionally been invited to the company of gentlemen, the bare mention of whose attainments have filled me with shame; desirous of profiting by their knowledge, I have asked them a question, not respecting words, but things—the answer has commonly been, Dr. A. has written an excellent treatise on the subject, and is of such an opinion. Dr. B. a man of equal learning, is of an opposite way of thinking; and there is a third class who pursue a middle course. But pray, sir, I ask, what is your opinion? Why, truly, the arguments on each side are so excellent, and supported by such authorities, that it is difficult to make up one's mind on the subject.—I have now discovered my man—he is a man of memory—he can repeat a thousand things, but can decide on none; he is learned but not wise; should you wish to know something of the opinion his neighbours form of him, you will be told that he is in possession of every sense but common sense. Thus literature becomes less esteemed than it ought to be by the public. Here I can scarcely refrain from entering on a defence of literature, and endeavour to rescue it from the obloquy which mere memory-mongers and speculative characters have brought upon it; but I have already occupied too much room.

Were I asked whether I would recommend the cultivation of the memory as a particular branch of education, I answer, that I would not any more than I would recommend a suit of armour to him who wished to walk with ease; the ordinary habits being amply sufficient. A person who commits to memory is like

like a child sent on an errand, at every step it must repeat its message, there is nothing properly and radically made its own; change the words and the thing is new. The man who reads a book with advantage does not commit the words to memory, but weighs their meaning, and thus judges of the sentiment or the fact. It is the judgment, not the memory, which dignifies a man. Judgment is the glory that envelopes him, and which covers him with a mantle of power; it is this which puts a sceptre in his hands, to which every faculty, every passion, pays involuntary homage, and ready tribute. Suppose the sceptre to have fallen—suppose madness to have assumed the seat of judgment, and what then is the man? The memory is uninjured, but it is useless; a topical memory therefore is not the basis of a sound understanding, it does not grow out of it, and is but little aided by it. An artificial memory, take whose system you please, while it surprises some and mortifies others, enfeebles the possessor; it heaps upon him a load of heterogeneous materials, which oppress and render inactive: but the man who has cultivated his judgment is like a ship upon the ocean, the centre of a vast circumference, every thing pointing towards him, while he moves on calm, serene, and dignified; not first in this direction, then in that, then stopping to appeal to his memory; but his object is before him, and he refers to his judgment; here he obtains the means of possession; he has no contrary opinions to reconcile, no doubts to enfeeble; he receives the counsel of others, but he decides for himself. A sound judgment gives activity and force to all the other faculties, it commands and strengthens them. The memory is not weak, if the judgment be strong; but the converse of this proposition is not always true. A well educated man's memory is always sufficiently strong for his judgment; but suppose that, in the place of cultivating the memory, he were to cultivate one of these; would it not usurp the place of the understanding? He would be a drunkard, a debauchee, a miser, or he might derive his character from some other passion; but every honourable epithet would be withheld from such an one. The man of memory does not rank among such, only because his passion is not vicious, whilst this is the case with the memory. The judgment is an atom of deity within, and all besides is merely the casket; the judgment is not a given quantity, but is a gift put into our hands to improve; in childhood, the gift is

small, but it increases in proportion to its cultivation. The great end of education is to strengthen the judgment; for this purpose mathematics, and metaphysics, are attended to, and are useful; but many individuals have neither taste nor inclination for such studies; to such (and indeed to all) I recommend a plan within their reach, and of undeviating efficacy. In every science there are standard books, read one of these books; at first it will not be comprehended, but read and dwell upon it, till it is well understood; it may need a twentieth reading, but the effort will amply repay the trouble, by enlarging the capacity, and by making the future pursuit of the science easy. Where this plan has been practised, the mind has acquired more elevation, strength, and dignity, than by any other means I am acquainted with.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THAT originality of thought should have discovered itself in the productions of those who first trod the flowery fields of genius, cannot appear surprising, if we consider the uniformity of the human intellect, and the similarity of effect produced by the impression of external objects on the sensorium. This may in some measure assist us to account for those remarkable coincidences of thought and expression, not unfrequently to be met with in contemporary writers, not only totally unconnected with, but who even never saw, or heard of each other. But, if we survey the inventive powers of man, and examine with a scrutinizing eye the productions of human genius, we shall frequently have occasion to acknowledge the truth of the wise man's observation, that "There is no new thing under the sun," and to inquire with the same royal preacher, "Is there any thing, whereof it may be said, 'See, this is new?' It hath been already of old time which was before us." I was led into this train of reflection the other day, while reading a very favourite author, (Dr. YOUNG,) by discovering that some of his most beautiful, and, as I till then thought, original ideas, were borrowed from the Apocryphal Book, called the "Wisdom of Solomon." The similes alluded to, are to be found in "Night Thoughts," Book I. where the poet is representing in glowing colours the fleeting nature of human thought, in reference to death; even when some *memento mori* has awakened us to a consideration of our mortality.

—“ But

# 1814.] *Mr. Pilgrim on Moses and Ezra.—Plans of Reform.* 67

—“But their hearts wounded, like the wounded air  
Soon close; where past the shaft, no trace is found:

As from the wing no scar the sky retains;  
The parted wave no furrow from the keel;  
So dies in human hearts the thought of death.”

The passage which unquestionably furnished the moral muse with such admirable comparisons, is contained in the fifth chapter of the “Wisdom of Solomon,” and the tenth and eleventh verses, in which the vain and unprofitable nature of pride and riches is set forth by several very just and striking allusions to sensible objects, familiar to common observation; in what may be termed a frank confession of the wicked, or serious remonstrance with their own consciences:

“3. What hath pride profited us? or what good hath riches, with our vaunting, brought us?

9. All those things are passed away like a shadow, and as a post that hasteth by;

10. And as a ship that passeth over the waves of the water, which when it is gone by, the trace thereof cannot be found, neither the pathway of the keel in the waves:

11. Or, as when a bird hath flown through the air, there is no token of her way to be found, but the light air, being beaten with the stroke of her wings, and parted with the violent noise and motion of them, is passed through, and therein afterwards no sign where she went is to be found.”

But though from comparing the two passages, thus transcribed, there can be no doubt but the fact which this letter was meant to bring before the reader, is completely established; namely, *that the world is too old for us to expect much originality of thought, even in the greatest and most admired writers*; yet, let no one for a moment imagine it is intended in the least degree to depreciate the works of genius, because drawn from other sources than from the poet's own original stock; so far from it, that I much commend the writer, who, like Young, Thomson,\* and others, enriches his productions by ideas and similes drawn from every pure source; but especially, and above all, from the purest fountain of truth and wisdom, the Holy Scriptures, from which far more grandeur and beauty flow, than from all the fabled springs of Castalia or Parnassus.

Henley.

R. P. CULHAM.

\* It is well known that the author of the “Seasons,” borrowed the idea of his admired story of Palemon and Lavinia, from that of Boaz and Ruth.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent who signs himself “The Archæologist,” affirms that “before the captivity, no Jewish writer appears to have been acquainted with the creation or the deluge,” and that the “book of Genesis was written by Ezra:” but it would be very difficult to reconcile the former assertion with the account of the creation contained in the fourth commandment, and supposed to have been communicated immediately by the Supreme Being to Moses, in which it is declared that “in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day;” and these words being so palpably analogous to the description of the creation in Genesis, it follows of course, either that Moses was the author of that book, or that Ezra had his account of the creation from the 20th chapter of Exodus: in either of which cases, the hypothesis advanced by your correspondent must fall to the ground. E. T. PILGRIM, Woburn.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SEND you four sketches of Reform in Representation.

## PLAN I.

1. *Equal and Universal Suffrage.*
2. *Annual Parliaments.*
3. Election by *districts* to be begun and finished in *one day.*
4. The representation to be equalized by an uniform proportion throughout of the number of voters to that of representatives.

## PLAN II.

1. That the towns which I before stated, many of which are large and populous, which formerly sent members to parliament, have their representation *revived*; and the representation of Scotland and Ireland be increased in proportion.

2. That where the voters (which should be in all such boroughs thus to be revived, *inhabitants resident* paying scot and lot) amount to 2000, they should choose two representatives; where fewer voters, the difference to be made up from the surrounding hundreds.

3. Poll to be taken by *parishes* or *districts*, of not less than 200 voters in each.

4. The subsisting boroughs which chuse representatives at present to be on the same system, by including the inhabitants of like description in the surrounding hundreds to complete 2000 voters.

C

5. Cities

5. Cities which have more than 2000 voters to have their representation increased in proportion, two for every additional 2000.

6. Parliaments to be *annual*; or *triennial*, one third going out *yearly*, by *rotation*.

#### PLAN III.

1. Article as in Plan ii.

2. As in ditto.

3. In the boroughs, consisting of less than 2000 voters, *one* representative to be chosen as at present, the *other* as in articles 1 and 2 of Plan ii.

4. Any borough convicted of corruption in the majority of its voters, to be *disfranchised*; and the elective franchise to be exercised by the principal town, not before possessing it, of the surrounding *district*; with the requisite additional voters from the adjacent hundreds.

5. As 6 in the preceding.

#### PLAN IV.

1. The boroughs to remain as they are, unless in case of disfranchisement for corruption. And then as in 4 of the preceding Plan.

2. 100 members to be added to the representation of England and Wales.

3. 34 of these to be chosen by the counties at present most deficient in representation.

4. 66 to be chosen by the *cities* and great towns, which either have *none*, or a *deficient* proportion.

5. The representation of Scotland to be increased in proportion, by adding 8.

6. Of Ireland, by adding 17.\*

7. As 6 in Plan ii.

*General Provisions applicable to all the Plans.*

1. No place-man, other than the great officers of state, no person holding a sinecure, no person being pensioned, unless such pension be on address of Parliament for public services, to be eligible to serve in the House of Commons.

2. No disqualification of voters entitled as above, except for crime, or for mental incapacity.

3. Qualifications of *property* in the representatives to be *done away*, as being useless in *practice* and wrong in *principle*.

4. Officers of the navy and army, serjeants at law, and king's counsel, and all other persons not before excepted, to be eligible as at present; the great officers of state vacating their seats as now, but being capable of re-election.

\* Making in the whole 783.

5. The representatives to receive a salary, payable by each county for the members chosen within it, and to be estimated by a corn rent.

If this were at present 400l. per annum to each member, it would amount on the 4th Plan to 313,200l. or not 3 days of our present weekly taxation.

#### Remarks.

Of these Plans the *first* is most consistent with freedom and justice, most simple, most universally interesting, and least likely to be vitiated or impaired, if adopted. But I fear, while we are still occupied with such a project, notwithstanding our professions of moderation, as the invasion of France, we are not cool and considerate sufficiently to adopt the *best*. Plan II. may be regarded as a considerable approximation. Plan III. as a compromise with subsisting inequalities and abuses; which, by infusing a new portion of *life* and *spirit* into the constitution, would go far toward overcoming their *practical* ill effects. And the 4th Plan, leaving the boroughs, whose representation is *defaultive*, as they are, requires and adopts a more copious infusion of *extended* representation. It changes the *least*, being simply *additive*, but I believe it changes sufficient to restore *vital strength* and health to the Constitution; *freedom*, *independence*, and preponderating *purity*, to the House of Commons. The *first* plan can only take effect by the *general voice* of the people in support of it; to any of the three others it would be sufficient to have the support of a considerable portion of the people in its behalf, the tacit acquiescence of the rest, and the adoption of Parliament. Possibly 3 and 5 of the *General Provisions* will be regarded with jealousy. The proposer is interested in neither; but he believes both to be desirable for the public. The people pays its generals, its admirals, its judges, the crown itself; and why not its representatives in the House of Commons?

I see not that any thing *short* of the 4th Plan can be adopted with the hope of *effectual* or *permanent* reform. And if *none* adequate to *this* end be adopted, the *first* will come in its own time and manner, unless either *anarchy* or *despotism* prevent it.

CAPEL LOFFT.

Troston Hall, Dec. 20, 1813.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE is not, amongst your numerous readers, one, I will venture to affirm, who has entered into the spirit of those

those excellent protests against war, which have at different periods done honour to your miscellany, more than myself. I cannot omit the occasion to recommend a piece on the subject of war, which must come home to the heart of every true Christian. I mean—*Reflections on War*, by that eminent divine of the established church of England, the late William Law, author of the *Serious Call*, and other popular works. I enclose you a copy. Should you think proper to insert it in your Magazine, I hope it will have the same effect on some of them at least, which it had on me. It so completely convinced me of the iniquity of war in general, and of the wars in which this country has been engaged, during the present reign in particular, that I challenge any one to vindicate those wars on Christian principles; the only principles, I beg leave to add, of much consequence, or which will be found effectual for the reformation of corruption in church and state. I have already published this small tract in so many ways, that on a moderate calculation it must have had a hundred thousand readers: but your Magazine may still considerably increase the circulation. It will not require many pages, and on such an important, such an awful subject, Christian nations more particularly require constant admonition:—"line upon line, and precept upon precept."

Harlow, Jan. 1, 1814. B. FLOWER.

\* \* We cannot make room for this tract, but as it is sold for only one penny, or tenpence a dozen, and may be had of Conder, Button, and other booksellers, we presume most of our readers will possess themselves of it.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

AT the end of the paper I took the liberty of sending to you on Mr. Farey's criticism of my Geological System, I mentioned having seen in your No. 230, two papers which concern me; the first, p. 17, by Mr. E. F. Pilgrim; the second, p. 18, signed Simplex; both of which I intended to answer; and I begin here by that of Mr. Pilgrim, who has attacked the interpretation which, in my answer to *Common Sense*, I gave of the word *day*, in the first chapter of Genesis, as meaning a period of undetermined length, and not one of our days of twenty-four hours.

1. The opening of Mr. Pilgrim's paper

has some appearance of what I have before remarked; that the writers who contest the evident sense of the word *day*, in this chapter, are principally those who do not believe in the inspiration of that sacred book. Mr. Pilgrim, addressing you, Sir, says: "Permit me to offer a few brief remarks on Mr. De Luc's endeavours to reconcile the Mosaic account of creation, with the organic remains of a former world."

2. The endeavour which Mr. Pilgrim intends here particularly to attack, is the sense in which I take the word *day*, in the first chapter of Genesis; he wants to reduce these days, to our days of twenty-four hours. But what may be the motive of this attack? If the latter sense was to be received, it would be then impossible to reconcile the Mosaic account of creation with the geological phenomena he indicates, namely, the organic remains of a former world: but had he known Mr. Parkinson's important work on these remains, he could not have thought of opposing them to me. That naturalist having studied with the utmost attention this class of documents of the history of organic beings on the earth; and having found their remains only in our secondary strata, but none in those of an earlier formation, distinguished by the name of primary, he saw clearly that they pointed out two distinct periods in the existence of our globe: this circumstance made him recur to the expressions of the first chapter of Genesis; and he came to the same conclusion which is here attacked by Mr. Pilgrim, who however knows probably but little of the subject by his own observations.

3. This pretension, that the *days* of the first chapter of Genesis meant twenty-four hours, was first brought forward by unbelieving geologists: it was not necessary that they should be deeply informed of geological phenomena, for opposing many of them, to a succession of operations on the earth as would have been performed in six of our days; and thus they thought to prove, that Genesis was a fable: but they were silenced when it was demonstrated, from the very text, that these days were to be understood as periods of undetermined length, which could only be judged by the nature of the operations performed in each of them. I do not pretend to determine what has been Mr. Pilgrim's motive for again bringing forward that defeated objection; but I shall first prove, that the tenor of

that chapter excludes positively the sense of days of twenty-four hours; after which I shall come to his other objections.

4. I shall observe first, that our days of twenty-four hours are measured by the revolutions of the earth on its axis, in presence of the sun as a luminous body; but in the account of the creation, the sun is only mentioned in the fourth of these days. It is therefore evident, that the three preceding days cannot be our days of twenty-four hours; since these imply light and darkness succeeding each other on every part of the earth during that space of time. But a most positive proof that this is not the sense of the text, is the definition of these days in that chapter, which is thus from the first: "and the evening and the morning were the first day:" a definition quoted by Mr. Pilgrim himself, as will be seen hereafter, which continues for the following days in the same chapter. Is that the definition of days of twenty-four hours? Certainly not; for the latter are counted, either from morning to morning, or from evening to evening. From this evident reason, before geology was in view, many interpreters had decided, that the days of that chapter could not be understood as our days, but that they expressed periods of undetermined lengths, of which the morning was the beginning, and the evening was the end. This Mr. Pilgrim might have known; but let us see how he thinks he can oblige me to adopt his erroneous sense, in order that it may be opposed by natural phenomena.

5. "Let us attentively peruse (he says) the first chapter of Genesis, in order to see how far Mr. De Luc is right in his conjectures. In the first verse, (unfortunately for that gentleman's theory) we read: And God called the light day, and the darkness he called night: and the evening and the morning were the first day." Thus Mr. Pilgrim himself quotes the very words which, as it has been already seen, exclude his interpretation. But further, if he had attentively perused that chapter, he would not have made a mistake which has led him into error. The words he quotes, that "God called the light day, and the darkness he called night," are not the first, but only the fifth verse, and the following is the first: "In the beginning God created the Heaven and the earth:" a sublime preamble, which evidently embraces the whole of the creation. Then

follows, in the third verse, this admirable command of the Almighty: "Let there be light, and there was light." If Mr. Pilgrim were well informed of the progress made in natural philosophy, or had only read my letters to Professor Blumenbach, published some years ago in the British Critic, instead of offering his present vague remarks, he would have felt it necessary to bring forward arguments in reply to what I have there stated of geological phenomena, leading to our subject, which I shall here briefly repeat.

6. The conclusions of the first of these letters, founded on facts which have been before detailed, are these. § 85.—"1. The whole known mass of our continents is composed of strata of different substances, the principal kinds of which have every where nearly the same order of superposition.—2. After the first kinds of strata, visibly the most ancient, and containing no organic bodies, we find other strata, wherein such bodies are contained, and these change their species in the strata of different kinds which are placed one above another.—3. We find remains of terrestrial animals and vegetables among these organic bodies; but in the great majority of these strata, and even in the loose strata at the surface of our soil, these monuments of the history of organized beings consist chiefly of marine bodies.—4. Although it is thus certain that our strata were formed in the sea, (which necessarily implies that they must have been accumulated in a successive manner, and in a situation nearly horizontal,) they are actually broken, overturned, and sunk, in great masses; so that the whole surface of our continents presents the appearance of ruins. 5. The violent causes which have thus disordered our strata, were previous to some great revolution, by which our continents were made dry land, and thus submitted to the operations of such causes as are at present known.—6. This great event was not many ages prior to the times traced back by the monuments of men."

J. A. DE LUC.

Windsor, Oct. 1813.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,

SIR,

THE influence of prejudice in resisting the powerful appeals of reason and truth, is seldom more strongly apparent than when insanity is described as

the effect of religion, or of a belief in any of its peculiar doctrines. Such particularly is the case in reference to Cowper, the poet, whose mental depressions have been laid to the charge of Calvinistic methodism. And such also is a case mentioned in your Medical Report for September, where the disease is accounted for by stating the patient to be "a steady follower of a popular and bigoted sect; destitute of education, suffering all the attributes of mercy and benevolence to pass the sieve of his understanding, and retaining only those horrible images which some individuals expatiate upon the more vehemently, as their audience is vulgar and uninformed."

I notice these circumstances, not for the purpose of defending the doctrine of reprobation, or to countenance the too prevalent custom of fanatical declamation, but would ask, whether it is not illiberal and absurd to make such attacks upon religion, when there is no proof that it has any such connection with madness, as that of cause and effect?

In the instance of our amiable and inimitable poet, the charge has been fully refuted. In the above cited one from the Magazine, with great deference to your medical correspondent, it is far from being substantiated, since the indeterminate character of the complaint creates a doubt on his mind to what specific class of disorder it should be assigned.

But to the implied consequences of an attachment to the aforementioned religious tenet, matter of fact furnishes a reply in a case I am acquainted with, where a person of good education, ample property, exemplary conduct, and of sentiments directly opposed to the Calvinistic creed, has lately become afflicted with a hypochondriacal affection, exhibiting the symptoms that are usual in maladies of this nature, despair of both temporal support and eternal salvation: thus affording evidence that these impressions are by no means the result of a system of faith, but only indications of disease.

Allow me to add, that upon any occasions of recovery from this kind of insanity, it would be desirable to ascertain what religious feelings existed previous to the indisposition. The inquiry may tend to silence calumny, and elicit some further information respecting a calamity, which, from the varied aspects it assumes, is perhaps of all others the least understood, and the most difficult to define.

*Exeterham.*

JOHN MANN.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

SPECIMEN of a PEDESTRIAN TOUR in  
YORKSHIRE.

FROM Sheffield, my greatly esteemed native town, so justly noted for its superiority in cutlery and a variety of other useful articles: around the town is mostly a strong clay and other inferior soils; yet from the excellent manures from the manufactories, and the common manure of a populous town, the farmers get amazing crops, frequently from 40 to 60 Winchester bushels of wheat per acre, and other grain in proportion. Crushed or ground bones, of which there are great quantities made use of, sell from two to three shillings per bushel, at which price, and with 10 or 12 miles carriage, they are found to answer for grass, for grain, and for turnips, and their good effects seen for several succeeding crops: the usual quantity set per acre is 50 to 70 bushels; the smaller they are ground or crushed, the more valuable; excellent as they are, it is only a very small part of the kingdom where they are made use of, or their value as manure known.

Within a few miles west of the town is a mountainous tract of moor land, lately inclosed, which gives the greatest encouragement to the practice, from the crops produced on some parts high and unpromising, in its late rude state, as most in England: there are excellent grass, grain, and turnips, one of the latter of which was weighed to 14lb. 7oz. and measured 3 feet 3 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches in circumference, a few days since, which can be fully ascertained by respectable persons.

Near the town they have a practice of paring and burning the stubble, soon as possible after harvest, which is found so beneficial, that it is every year more practised; it is done well by a cheap instrument added to the axle-tree and wheels, &c. of a common cart; the body being taken off occasionally for the purpose, a roller is fixed of near 2 feet in length, and 7 or 8 inches diameter, to the middle part of the cart axle-tree, by two strong bolts with screws and nuts to remove at pleasure; at the ends of the bolts there are holes for the gudgeons of the roller to work in, and in the center part of the roller a mortise hole to admit a strong iron, so as to be raised or lowered as best suits, the iron to be of a length in proportion to the height of cart wheels, and the lower part in the coulter form, and at the bottom a strong hoe of 18 or 20 inches broad, in the form of a common

common floating spade; to the coulter, a little above the hoe, are fixed two chains, one end of each chain fastened to each of the cart shafts, so as to be longer or shorter, as best to keep the hoe to its work. With two horses and one man, and the above simple instrument, 3 or 3 acres per day of stubble are pared or floated, equal to what is done by hand labour, at considerable expence; the roller permits the hoe being kept properly to its work, or for its being raised, to make the instrument portable as a common carriage.

From Sheffield to Rotherham, six miles, the country around which is so fertile and well cultivated, that a circle of ten miles around the town, may vie probably with a circle of the same extent, as corn land, in any part of his Majesty's dominions: the soil various, but good in general; that near the villages of Wath and Wombwell noted as excellent. The course of crops, turnips, barley, clover, wheat; or summer fallow, wheat, beans or clover, and wheat or oats.

From Rotherham to Doncaster, twelve miles; the first four or five miles a hazle earth in general, then near the same distance limestone, the remainder a sandy texture: the culture same as before mentioned, and on some lands for the last two years, a trial of dibbling wheat has been made, which is found to answer well, and produce on light land 5 or 6 bushels more than broadcast or the common method of sowing. The quantity of potatoes that usually grows east of Doncaster for many miles, is amazingly great for the London and other markets; as they are one of the most valuable of roots as food for the poor, and vegetables for the table, to increase their quantity must be most desirable; and as all bulbous roots are greatly injured and of less size if permitted to ripen their seeds, I conceive that it must have the same effect on potatoes, and that by taking off the buds or blossoms (which might be done for small expence by children), or planting sorts not liable to blossom, much greater crops might be obtained. I wrote to Sir Joseph Banks on the subject, who seemed to have the same ideas, and informed me that Andrew Wright, Esq. had given the last mentioned method a trial, of planting sorts not liable to blossom, and found the additional produce considerable. If a number of sensible cultivators would, the ensuing season, give a fair, though small trial of the above, it would fully ascertain the benefits to be obtained; and if such as

there is every reason to expect, it might be made public by your valuable Magazine, and be a national blessing, and deserve the thanks of the public at large.

From Doncaster to Wheatbridge, ten miles; the first two miles a sandy texture, then a limestone takes place for the remainder, and for a great extent of length, as may hereafter be mentioned. Thistles are a very great nuisance in this part of the country, as the present laws for destroying them are so inadequate; if a premium of one shilling per pound weight was allowed for their buds, or heads, or other more proper reward, it might be a means of exterminating them, in the same manner as wolves were by allowing a premium for their heads, in a former period of time.

For near fifty miles north and east, they have a most absurd custom of making the roofs or tops of their stacks of a hollow form, higher considerably at each end than the middle, something like the form of the decks of Dutch ships; probably a Dutchman introduced the custom, but that Englishmen for such an extent of country should make it a general practice, is a most amazing proof of custom prevailing over good sense; as it is self-evident that water endeavours to find its lowest level, and a hollow part must be more liable to damage; and that a convex would be a better form than a concave; but probably the best form for the roof of a building, is the best form for the roof of a stack. In some countries the natives have an idea, that to wear a ring through the nose, is a useful ornament to the face and addition to their beauty; if hollow-roofed stack-makers would, in future, please to wear the same ornament, it would make their taste more conspicuous.

JOSHUA WIGFULL, Senior.

*Ponds, Sheffield, Oct. 16, 1811.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

UNDER the idea that it will be of service to the majority of your readers, I am induced to transcribe the following extract from the last "Report of the Committee of the Board of Agriculture," and request its insertion in your invaluable repository.

"Cut the sets [of potatoes] and put them on a room floor, where a strong current of air can be introduced at pleasure; lay them thin about two or three layers in depth; cover them with oat shells or saw-dust, to the thickness of about two or three inches; this, at the same time that it screens them

them from the frost, affords them a moderate degree of warmth, which causes them to vegetate; but at the same time admits air enough to harden the shoots: the doors and windows are to be open as often as the weather is mild enough to admit of its being done with safety. The sets must be frequently examined, and when the shoots have sprung an inch and a half, or two inches, the covering is to be carefully removed either with a wooden rake or with the fingers. In this manner they must remain until the planting season, taking care to give them all the air possible, by the doors and windows, when it can be done with safety. By this method, the shoots will become green, put out leaves, and be moderately hardy: in this way four crops have been raised on the same ground in one year, taking care always to have sets from the repository ready to put in, as soon as the others are taken up. A crop of winter lettuce is sometimes raised afterwards from the same land. We are enabled to say from experience, that two crops may be obtained from the same ground yearly with great ease, and afterwards a crop of coleworts.

*"To raise two good crops in one year.—* The method that has from experience been found most successful, is to plant the ground in the spring with the best early potatoe (managed in the method already quoted); these will be ready in the beginning of summer; the soil should be ploughed once, and planted either with the large white kidney or Killimanca, the sets of which should be cut at least six weeks before they are planted; they should be kept in a place where both air and light may have free access to them, by which means their shoots will be strong and vigorous, and as they will then have no frosts to encounter, they will grow immediately they are put into the earth. The operations of planting should be performed with the greatest care, in order to preserve the shoots from being broken, as in that case the crop will be rendered considerably later. Perhaps there is no way of doing this so completely as with a stick; in this way the plant is not only placed at a proper depth, but the shoot is preserved and set upright in such a way, that the top is equal with the surface. It will certainly be objected to this mode of planting, that it requires more labour than the ordinary method of dropping the sets into the furrow; but when properly considered, this objection will vanish, as three persons dib-

bling will plant as many in one day as two in the ordinary way."

SAMUEL LUKE.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I HAVE observed many interesting communications, in your valuable Magazine, relative to fruit trees, and their failure; I conceive therefore that it may be of importance to your readers, who enjoy the luxury of a garden, to become acquainted with the means by which the people of a more northern latitude secure abundant and certain crops of fruit.

I allude to Denmark, and it is the practice in that country to keep back the blossoms till the fine weather is settled, by covering the trees in the day-time, and exposing them during the night. The experiment is easily made on a few trees, and the practice may afterwards be guided by the experienced results.

Hoddesdon, Dec. 1, 1813. J. TODD.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I HAVE taken the liberty of sending you the following extract, hoping you will give it a place in your valuable and entertaining miscellany, as I am particularly desirous of seeing the reflection on water, (as far as regards perpendicular objects,) the picture, and the vanishing point, fully elucidated by some of your mathematical correspondents; for I must confess my faith is not sufficient to subscribe to the opinions of this artist, whilst they are at variance with science, common sense, and every day's observation.

"It has hitherto been the received maxim, and common practice, in the doctrine of reflections on water, to reflect all perpendicular objects perpendicularly, wherever they are situated in the picture, without any regard to the eye. I was first struck with the fallacy of this hypothesis in 1777; when walking on the western border of the Severn, opposite to the city of Worcester, my attention was very forcibly struck with the reflections of the towers of the cathedral, Saint Andrew's and All Saints' Churches; which all appeared to stand towards my eye. The middle one, St. Andrew's spire, being directly before my eye, was reflected perpendicularly; the others, on either side, obliquely towards my eye. This circumstance struck me so forcibly as a new discovery, that being engaged at that time in engraving some views of Hereford, I absolutely introduced my new system in one of them; reflecting the cathedral tower obliquely across the Wye,

# 16 Mr. Squire on the Reflection of perpendicular Objects. [Feb. 1,

as it appeared from the point of view. I have closely attended to the observation of every object on the farther shore of a river or piece of water, that has fallen in my way; and constantly find that they all tend to the eye, how many soever in number, and not according to the established system of perpendicular reflection; the *one only* that is exactly perpendicular to the eye, being perpendicular; the others inclining to the eye on either hand, as I have observed: from which appearance I am fully sensible that reflections have a *vanishing point*, and that point is most assuredly and certainly the eye.

"This might be elucidated at home, on an horizontal mirror or polished table, by placing three or more bright upright objects upon them; when it will soon be seen that the reflections will follow the eye wherever it moves; a certain proof that the eye is their vanishing point. I do not know that any writer on perspective or vision has noticed this circumstance. Malton seems

to have been totally ignorant of it, as all his rules for reflections are for the perpendicular, however situated in the picture; which is certainly wrong and out of nature for more than one object: for I maintain, that only that can be perpendicular which is perpendicular to, or directly before, the eye; the others must incline. And this may be fully exemplified in a moment to a scientific eye, by an observation from Somerset Terrace, the Adelphi, or any terrace on the shore of the Thames; where the observer will immediately see that all the reflections of the buildings on the farther shore will tend to the eye; and that only will be perpendicular which is directly before it.

Should you be so obliging as to give this a place, you will most probably hear from me again on this subject, if any correspondent thinks it worth while offering your readers his remarks on the above.

Epping, THOMAS SQUIRE.

May 13th, 1812.

For the Monthly Magazine.

## METEOROLOGICAL ABSTRACT for the last TWELVE MONTHS at CARLISLE.

| 1813.            | Thermometer. |      |       | Barometer.             |       |        | Rain.<br>Inches. | Days of Rain,<br>Snow, &c. | Wind.                      |                            |
|------------------|--------------|------|-------|------------------------|-------|--------|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
|                  | High.        | Low. | Mean. | High.                  | Low.  | Mean.  |                  |                            | W.<br>S.W.<br>S. &<br>S.E. | E.<br>N.E.<br>N. &<br>N.W. |
| January -        | 50           | 25   | 35.8  | 30.58                  | 29.17 | 30.067 | 2.02             | 11                         | 21                         | 10                         |
| February -       | 52           | 34   | 42.41 | 30.45                  | 28.66 | 29.59  | 3.67             | 22                         | 28                         | —                          |
| March -          | 54           | 26   | 44.5  | 30.53                  | 29.45 | 30.114 | .81              | 16                         | 28                         | 3                          |
| April -          | 64           | 31   | 45.1  | 30.49                  | 28.75 | 29.976 | 1.68             | 13                         | 13                         | 17                         |
| May -            | 66           | 42   | 51.4  | 30.13                  | 29.27 | 29.767 | 4.01             | 20                         | 13                         | 18                         |
| June -           | 73           | 43   | 56.   | 30.41                  | 29.60 | 30.074 | 1.00             | 8                          | 7                          | 23                         |
| July -           | 73           | 48   | 58.15 | 30.32                  | 29.41 | 29.87  | 3.11             | 15                         | 18                         | 13                         |
| August -         | 65           | 42   | 56.24 | 30.45                  | 29.54 | 30.105 | 1.08             | 11                         | 15                         | 16                         |
| September        | 63           | 33   | 53.20 | 30.43                  | 28.97 | 30.054 | 1.98             | 12                         | 15                         | 15                         |
| October -        | 59           | 27   | 44.72 | 30.41                  | 28.81 | 29.714 | 3.12             | 15                         | 10                         | 21                         |
| November         | 54           | 24   | 59.23 | 30.33                  | 29.05 | 29.688 | 2.23             | 13                         | 21                         | 9                          |
| December         | 50           | 20   | 37.24 | 30.51                  | 29.01 | 29.84  | .97              | 9                          | 18                         | 13                         |
| Annual Mean heat |              |      | 47.   | Ann. Mean<br>Barometer |       |        | 25.68<br>Total   | 165<br>Tot.                | 207<br>Total               | 158<br>Total               |

January was mild, and very pleasant for the season, till the 19th, when about 3 inches depth of snow fell, and frost commenced, which continued till the end of the month; during this latter period we had some very heavy fogs. The wind was particularly moderate, and on 19 days we experienced a dead calm.

February. The unseasonable mildness of the weather during this month was attended with violent winds, and an exces-

sive quantity of rain; no snow fell, and the thermometer was only once as low as 34.

March, excepting the 11th, 12th, and 13th, which were frosty, with light showers of snow, was mild and exceedingly pleasant.

April commenced with heavy falls of hail, snow, and sleet. On the 2nd the snow which fell amounted to about 4 inches in depth; at this time all the mountains

mountains which surround this place were observed to be perfectly white; on the 4th the weather became mild and seasonable, which continued till the 20th; the remainder was dry, with frosty nights, and cold easterly winds.

*May.* The former half of this month was very cold and droughty. On the evening of the 14th we had some lightning, and a loud peal of thunder. The weather afterwards was extremely wet, with frequent falls of hail.

*June* was on the whole very cold for the season. It was also dry, with brisk parching northerly winds.

*July.* During this month we had some intervals of cold and gloomy weather, but the greater part was bright, seasonable, and pleasant.

*August* was throughout exceedingly favourable for the harvest; the weather was droughty, particularly the latter half of the month, which was wholly without rain.

*September.* The quantity of rain, 1.98 inches, fell in light showers in the former part of the month. After the 15th the weather continued remarkably serene and pleasant. The crops in these northern counties this season have been the most productive, and the weather the most favourable for securing the grain, we ever witnessed.

*October.* The greater part of this month was seasonable and pleasant; on the 15th we had showers of hail and sleet, and on the following day all the neighbouring mountains were patched with snow. Skiddaw, Saddleback, and Cross-fell, the highest mountains in this county, were perfectly white; after this time the nights were generally frosty; on the morning of the 29th the thermometer was 5 degrees below the freezing point.

*November.* The temperature was variable, and the weather at times very stormy. On the 15th, 16th, and 17th, showers of snow and sleet fell; on the morning of the 17th the fields in the vicinity of this city were covered with snow, at which time much snow was observed on the mountains. The last week of the month was a moderate frost, and very pleasant.

*December.* The weather during this month was exceedingly fine for the season; short intervals of frost occurred, which, on the two last days of the month, was unusually severe. No snow fell; and the quantity of rain, .97 parts of an inch, is very trifling.

The annual mean of the barometer this year is the highest, and the quantity of  
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rain which corresponds with it is the least that has occurred during the period of this register, namely 13 years. The annual mean of the thermometer is 7-tenths of a degree below the general summary.

Carlisle,

WM. PITT.

January 3, 1814.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**M**ANY people have an unguarded method of placing a poker in the fire, until it is red hot; and on taking it out, setting it upright by the side of the grate, from which I believe fatal accidents have happened by the clothes of females coming in contact with the poker, and thereby taking fire. I send you these remarks from the circumstance of a little girl of mine, having had her clothes set on fire a few days ago, through this incautious practice. And I would recommend to every person, on taking a poker out of the fire, to lay it with the heated part under the grate, and the handle resting on the fender.

Bristol.

R. TORKINGTON.

\* \* The utility of Mr. T's paper will be increased by the addition of an observation of our own, that every poker ought to be provided with a cross just below the bright part, to catch it on the fender when it slips, often red hot, out of the fire. The cross would generally catch it on the fender, but if it were to roll on the hearth rug, or carpet, it would raise the hot end above the floor, and prevent many serious accidents. Indeed, since the first publication of the Monthly Magazine, it has been our painful duty to record two or three deaths from this cause.

EDITOR.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

HABITATS and BOTANIC MEMORANDA;  
by Mr. WINCH.

**E**UONYMUS *Europæus*. About Brockham, Betchworth, and Mickleham, Surrey. N. J. W.

*RIBES rubrum*. Hedges and woods in the north, frequent. N. J. W.—About Settle, Yorkshire; Mr. Windsor.

*RIBES petraum*. Ravensworth, woods and hedges near Harperley, Durham. N. J. W.—Rocks between Gordale and Malham Tarn, Yorkshire; Mr. Windsor.

*RIBES alpinum*. Rocks between Gordale and Malham Tarn, Yorkshire; Mr. Windsor.—Studley Woods, Yorkshire; Mr. Brunton.

*RIBES nigrum*. In hedges, and by rivulets, in the north, not uncommon. N. J. W.—Berbeck's Weir and Settle Keys, Yorkshire; Mr. Windsor.

D

RIBES

*RIBES Grossularia*. In woods and hedges about Newcastle. N. J. W.

*RIBES Uva crista*. On rocks between Chapel in the Dale and Meirgill, Yorkshire; Mr. Windsor.—Near Darlington, Durham; W. Weighell's Herbarium.

*ILLECEBRUM verticillatum*. Tallowater, Bradoc, Cornwall; Mr. E. Forster.

*THESMUM linophyllum*. Banstead Downs, Surrey; Mr. E. Forster.—Boxhill, and between Ranmore and Dorking, Surrey; Mr. J. Woods.—Newmarket; Mr. D. Turner.

*VINCA minor*. Tanfield, near Ripon, Yorkshire; Mr. Brunton.

*VINCA major*. Lane between Hampstead and the Edgware road, Middlesex, and near Matlock, Derbyshire. N. J. W.—River sides at Bath; Mr. Thompson.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
MR. Thomas Collinson has, in your number of January, very commendably endeavoured to rectify Dr. Shaw's errors in his scheme of vowels; but has not succeeded in his explanation of them, being apparently deceived by the eye, whereas the ear ought to be alone consulted. There are, including the diphthongs, eighteen vowel-sounds in the English language. Of these six are short, that is, they cannot be pronounced unless they either issue out of a syllable preceding, or rest upon a consonant or vowel-sound following. These six short vowel-sounds are found: 1. in *at*; 2. in *egg*; 3. in *it*; 4. in *hot*; 5. in *bull*; 6. in *but*. Six vowel-sounds are mere protractions of the foregoing short vowel-sounds; and are found, 1. in *aunt*; 2. in *hate*; 3. in *seek*; 4. in *all*; 5. in *rood*; 6. in an expression of disgust or surprise, *eugh!* or in the French word *creuse*. The remaining six vowel-sounds may very properly retain their simple name of *diphthongs*, or *diphthong*, or *double-sound*; because they are none of them extensions of a short vowel-sound; and therefore cannot be characterized, as are the other six double vowel-sounds, which are protractions of the six short vowel-sounds. The six diphthongs are not all of them compounds of two short vowel-sounds, for only one of them is so. Our way of spelling them determines nothing. The six diphthongs are found, 1. in *ay*, or Greek *αι*, or Latin *æ*; 2. in *high*; 3. in *boys*; 4. in *go*; 5. in *lute*; and 6. in *cows*. It is a mistake to think that the double vowel-sound in *go* is an extension of the short vowel-sound in *gut*. It is an association of ideas which leads to that error,

which the ear can rectify. The double vowel-sound or diphthong in *go* cannot be shortened so as to be reduced to a short vowel-sound; therefore I have classed, or rather negligently relinquished it, among the diphthongs, or uncharacterised double vowel-sounds. The ear can determine all these matters with certainty. Our spelling-books and other nonsense open the opportunity for dispute, which common sense should have precluded, because the ear will not deceive. There is a provincial way of sounding *great* as *gray-ut*: but there are two vowel-sounds in that way of pronouncing, so that it is unnecessary to add another vowel to the eighteen. The French have a very long vowel-sound in the last syllable of *abbaye*, but with this we are unacquainted in the polished general language of England. Our way of spelling is literally a hieroglyphic, and exhibits the English language in masquerade. No wonder that so many mistakes should arise.

RICHARD EDWARDS.

Bloomsbury, Jan. 4, 1813.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
IT has hitherto been the uniform opinion of astronomers, that it is impossible, in any instance, to see the planet Venus at the time of her superior conjunction with the Sun, when she presents to the Earth a full enlightened hemisphere. This opinion is expressed in strong and pointed terms by Martin, Gravesande, Long, Ferguson, Brewster, and other astronomical writers, and has been so generally taken for granted, that no writer on astronomy has ever called it in question. In opposition to this opinion, when engaged in making a series of observations on the celestial bodies in the day-time, I have ascertained, that Venus may be distinctly seen with a moderate degree of magnifying power at the moment of her superior conjunction with the Sun, when her geocentric latitude, at the time of conjunction, is not less than 3 degrees; having seen that planet a little before noon on the 5th of June last, when only 2° 44' from the Sun's eastern limb; at which time, with a magnifying power of 60 times, (the direct solar rays being intercepted) she appeared perfectly well-defined, and with a power of 15 could be distinctly perceived. I am also of opinion, from the degree of distinctness with which she appeared at that time, that she may be seen, when only 1½° from the Sun's centre; but cloudy weather prevented

prevented my obtaining ocular demonstration of this fact. A paper of considerable length, containing the details and results on this and several other particulars, (which was originally read before the National Institution of Dundee, a Literary and Philosophical Society lately established) is published in Nicholson's Journal for October last.

The following are the conclusions deduced from the observations on Venus.

1. That the difference (if any) between the polar and equatorial diameters of this planet, may, at some future conjunction, be determined; by which it will be ascertained, whether Venus, like the Earth, and several other planets, be an oblate spheroid.
2. That during the space of 583 days, the time she takes in moving from one conjunction with the Sun to a like conjunction again, when her latitude at the time of her superior conjunction exceeds  $3^{\circ}$ , she may be seen with an equatorial telescope every clear day, without interruption, except at the time of her inferior conjunction, and three or four days before and after it.
3. That every variation of the phases of this planet, from a slender crescent to a full enlightened hemisphere, may, on any clear day, be conveniently exhibited; which will form an easy and useful method of illustrating, by actual observation, the truth of the solar system to students of astronomy.
4. That useful observations on Venus might be sometimes made in the day-time, which might for ever set at rest those disputes which have arisen respecting the period of her rotation, and the satellite, which some have supposed to accompany her.
5. That a diminution of the aperture of the object-glass of the telescope, and the interposition of an opaque body, to intercept the direct solar rays, are requisite, in order to see this planet distinctly, when very near the Sun.
6. That the common expressions of astronomical writers, which assert or imply the impossibility of seeing this planet at the time of its superior conjunction, ought to be laid aside, or qualified in such a manner as not to convey an erroneous idea.

I have also deduced the following conclusions, from a series of observations made on the fixed stars in the day-time.

1. That a telescope furnished with a magnifying power of 30 times, is sufficient for distinguishing a fixed star of the first magnitude, even at noon-day, when it is not within  $40^{\circ}$  of the Sun's body, and has a moderate degree of elevation above the horizon. Also that with a magnifying power of 15, a star of

this class may be distinguished when the Sun is not above an hour and a half above the horizon; but that, in every case, higher powers, such as those of 45 or 60 times, are to be preferred.

2. That most of the stars of the second magnitude may be seen with a power of 60, when the Sun is not much more than two hours above the horizon; and at any time of the day, the brightest stars of this class may be seen with a power of 100, when the sky is serene.
3. That in every instance, an increase of magnifying power has the principal effect in rendering a star easily perceptible:—that the diminution of the aperture of the object-glass, in most cases produces a very slight effect, in some cases none at all; and when it is contracted beyond a certain limit, it produces a hurtful effect:—that a moderate contraction is chiefly useful, when the star appears in a bright part of the sky, not far from the Sun; and when an object-glass of a large aperture, and a small degree of magnifying power are used.
4. That the celestial bodies may be as easily distinguished at noon-day, as at any time between nine in the morning and three in the afternoon, except during the short days in winter.
5. That they are more easily distinguished at a high than at a low altitude; in the afternoon than in the morning; and in the northern than in the southern part of the heavens; the observer being supposed to be in north latitude.

Methven, Perthshire.

T. Dick.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHEN I presumed to insert, in your valuable publication, the article respecting rice bread, in your number 230, for August 1, 1812, p. 17, in answer to Mr. Johns, it was the result of an experiment, made under my personal strict observation, ready to be substantiated upon oath of four more persons, which evinced, that that gentleman had been imposed upon by his servants; but I am beyond measure surprised that any one, afterwards, should have committed himself so far, as not only to contradict the above fair and clear statement, (as your correspondent J. H. O. has done in your Magazine, No. 233, for November, 1812, page 343,) but even go so far as gravely to assert that, for many years, in the Foundling Hospital, twenty-four pounds of rice have produced the same quantity of baked pudding, as one hundred and sixty pounds of wheaten flour! *Credat que vult!!*

FERDINAND SMYTH STUART.

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For

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

ON the ORIGIN of COMETS, and the THEORY of their MOTIONS; by M. LA GRANGE: translated from the *Connaissance des Temps* for 1814.

THE ingenious hypothesis of M. OLBERS, is well known for explaining the appearances and the small magnitude of the four new planets, and of their equal, or nearly equal, distances from the Sun. This hypothesis supposes those planets to be only fragments of a larger planet, which performed revolutions round the Sun at the same distance, and which some extraordinary cause has burst into different pieces, which have continued their course round the Sun, at nearly the same distance, and with nearly equal velocities, but in planes differently inclined.

This hypothesis was suggested by observations on the first two of the new planets, Ceres and Pallas, and it led to the discovery of the other two, Juno and Vesta, by a careful observation of the two quarters of the heavens, in which their orbits intersect each other, which happens in Virgo and Cete.

This hypothesis of Olbers, extraordinary as it may appear, is not however improbable. Persons who, like Saussure, Dolomieu, and some others, have made observations and researches into the structure of mountains, are forced to acknowledge that the Earth has undergone various great catastrophes, and that the strata which form its exterior crust, have been elevated, broken, and displaced, by the action of internal fire, or of some other elastic fluids. It is even possible that large portions may have been detached from the globe and thrown to a distance, where they have become aerolites, which revolve round the Earth, and again separate into smaller fragments, at the moment of their fall upon the surface of the globe: or they may have become small planets, more or less eccentric in their course round the Sun; like the comet of 1770, which Lexel and Burkhart discovered to be no other than an eccentric planet, whose period of revolution could be only about six years, or they may have become really comets.

Whatever may be thought of these hypotheses, I was curious to inquire what would be the explosive force necessary to burst a planet, so that one of the fragments might be converted into a comet. In itself, this problem is not difficult; for we learn from Newton, the manner of determining the elements of an

orbit, to be described by a body projected with any given velocity, and in any given direction; but at present, it is necessary to obtain formulas producing results, simple and general.

I suppose, for simplicity's sake, a planet, describing round the Sun a circle whose radius is represented by  $r$ ; and I demand the velocity to be impressed on that body, with its direction, in order to change the circular into an elliptic orbit, whose semi-axis, or the mean distance, shall be  $a$ , the semi-parameter  $b$ , and the inclination of the new orbit upon the first be  $i$ . With respect to the node or intersection of these orbits, it is clear that it must be in that precise spot when the new impulsion was impressed on the planet.

Let  $m : 1$  be the ratio of the velocity communicated by this impulse to the primitive velocity of the body in the circle; and let  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$ , be the angles which the direction of the impulse forms with the radius  $r$ , with a perpendicular to this radius in the plane of the circle, in the direction of the circular movement, and with a perpendicular to the plane itself of the circle: we shall then have

$$m = \sqrt{\left(3 - 2\sqrt{\frac{b}{r}} \times \cos. i - \frac{r}{a}\right)}$$

$$\cos. \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{\left(2 - \frac{b}{r} - \frac{r}{a}\right)}}{m}$$

$$\cos. \beta = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{b}{r}} \times \cos. i - 1}{m}$$

$$\cos. \gamma = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{b}{r}} \times \sin. i}{m}$$

In the parabola, the distance  $a$  becomes infinite, which in the expressions of  $m$ , and of the  $\cos. \alpha$ , extinguishes the term  $\frac{r}{a}$ , and  $b$  becomes double the perihelion distance.

With regard to retrograde comets, it is known that they may be regarded as direct; that is to say, as proceeding always in the same direction, but with an inclination greater than a right angle. Hence, for a direct comet moving always in the direction of the primitive circular motion, the angle  $i$  must be taken in the first quadrant; and for a retrograde comet moving in an opposite direction, the angle  $i$  must be taken in the second quadrant.

For direct comets,  $\cos. i$  will therefore be positive, and the greatest value of

of  $m$ , supposing the orbit to be parabolic, will be  $\sqrt{3}$ : but for retrograde comets  $\cos. i$  will be negative, and the greatest value of  $m$  will extend to  $\sqrt{5}$ , if the demi-parameter do not exceed the primitive distance  $r$ : in general the *maximum* of  $m$ , for retrograde comets, will be  $\sqrt{3 + 2\sqrt{\frac{b}{r}}}$ . Hence  $m = \sqrt{3}$  is the limit separating direct from retrograde comets: below that limit they are direct, and above it they are retrograde. These results seem to me to deserve the attention of geometers, for their simplicity; nor do I know that any notice of them is to be found in any publication.

To have a general solution, we will suppose the primitive orbit to be an ellipse of any order, having  $A$  for its demi-axis or mean distance, and  $B$  for its semi-parameter: then by abridgement

$$H = \sqrt{2 - \frac{r}{A} - \frac{B}{r}}$$

$$h = \sqrt{2 - \frac{r}{a} - \frac{b}{r}}$$

hence we have

$$m = \frac{\sqrt{4 - 2\cos. i \sqrt{\frac{bB}{r}} - \frac{r}{a} - \frac{r}{A} - 2hH}}{\sqrt{2 - \frac{r}{A}}}$$

$$\cos. \alpha = \frac{h - H}{m \sqrt{2 - \frac{r}{A}}}$$

$$\cos. \beta = \frac{\cos. i \sqrt{\frac{b}{r}} - \sqrt{\frac{B}{r}}}{m \sqrt{2 - \frac{r}{A}}}$$

$$\cos. \gamma = \frac{\sin. i \sqrt{\frac{b}{r}}}{m \sqrt{2 - \frac{r}{A}}}$$

And if instead of the angles  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ , which belong to the *radius vector*, and to a perpendicular to that radius, in the plane of the primitive orbit, we were to employ the angles  $\alpha'$ ,  $\beta'$ , formed by the direction of the impulse with the normal, and with the tangent of the primitive elliptic orbits, we shall have

$$\cos. \alpha' = \frac{h \sqrt{\frac{B}{r}} - H \cos. i \sqrt{\frac{b}{r}}}{m(2 - \frac{r}{A})}$$

$$\cos. \beta' = \frac{H h + \cos. i \sqrt{\frac{bB}{r^2}}}{m(2 - \frac{r}{A})} - \frac{1}{m}$$

the angle  $\gamma$  remaining the same.

In the case of the circle the quantities  $A$  and  $B$  become  $= r$ , which give  $H = 0$ , and then we have the first formulas. When the ellipse is of very small eccentricity, the quantities  $A$  and  $B$  differ very little from  $r$ , and the quantity  $H$  becomes extremely small, in the order of the eccentricity: the first formulas are then very near the truth; and, as this case belongs to all the known planets, those formulas are sufficient for our purpose.

In taking the mean distance of the Sun from the Earth for the unit of distance, and the mean velocity of the Earth for the unit of velocity, we know that the velocity of any planet describing round the Sun a circle, whose radius is  $r$ , will be expressed by  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}$ : hence, in order

that this planet, or a portion of this planet, should change instantaneously its circular orbit in an elliptic of any sort, it will be necessary that the planet, or its portion, receive an impulse, impressing

on it a velocity, as  $\frac{m}{\sqrt{r}}$ . In order to pro-

duce this phenomenon, it is therefore sufficient to suppose that, by the action of any elastic fluid, unfolded and acting in the interior of the planet, from accidental causes, an explosion takes place, by which the planet separates into two or more parts; each of these parts will consequently describe an orbit, elliptic, or parabolic, proportioned to the velocity  $\frac{m}{\sqrt{r}}$  impressed on it by the explosion.

In this scheme, I lay aside all regard to the mutual attraction of the parts of the planet, which, when those parts are extremely minute, and are not separated with great rapidity, may occasion some small alteration in the elements of their orbits.

The mean velocity of the Earth, in its orbit round the Sun, is nearly seven leagues in a second. The velocity of a 24 pound ball, at the moment of leaving the cannon, is about 1400 feet, or 233 toises, in a second [1500 feet English]; which is also nearly that of a point on the surface of the Earth under the equator, in its diurnal rotation. For a unit, let us take that velocity of a cannon-ball, which is nearly the tenth of a league in a second, the velocity of the Earth in its orbit

orbit will be expressed by the number 70; and the velocity produced by the explosion of a planet will be  $\frac{70m}{\sqrt{r}}$ : and

as we have seen the *maximum* of  $m$  to be  $\sqrt{3}$  for direct comets, and  $\sqrt{5}$  for retrograde comets, the *maxima* of the velocities will be about  $\frac{121}{\sqrt{r}}$  and  $\frac{156}{\sqrt{r}}$ .

For the Earth  $r = 1$ ; but for Saturn  $r = 9$ , and for Uranus  $r = 19$ : hence, if we suppose planets (placed beyond Uranus, at a distance from the Sun, making  $r = 100$ ) to have burst asunder, it would have required only an explosion capable of producing a velocity less than 12 or 15 times that of a cannon ball, to form of the fragments comets, elliptic or parabolic, in every possible direction and magnitude. Velocities greater than those limits would have produced hyperbolic comets, which would have entirely disappeared, after their first production.

Should it be supposed that the fragments of the planet, when exploded, should continue to move in orbits, about equal to that of the planet, but differently situated, we will have only to make this formula,  $a = b = r$ ; when we shall have

$$m = 2 \sin. \frac{i}{2},$$

$$\cos. \alpha = 0,$$

$$\cos. \beta = \sin. \frac{i}{2},$$

$$\cos. \gamma = \cos. \frac{i}{2},$$

$i$  representing the inclination of the new orbit with the original. This is nearly the case of the four small planets; and as the greatest value of  $i$  is  $38^\circ$  for Pal-

las, which gives  $2 \sin. \frac{i}{2} = 0.48384$ , nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and that for these planets we have  $r = 2, 7$ ; the velocities  $\frac{70m}{\sqrt{r}}$  belonging to the explosion, will be less than 20.

With respect to the Earth, if we suppose a fragment equal to one thousandth part of the globe, and consequently equal to a globe having for diameter the tenth part of that of the Earth, be detached from it and projected with a velocity capable of changing it into a parabolic comet; this velocity will be expressed by  $70 \sqrt{(3 - 2\sqrt{\frac{b}{r}} \times \cos. i)}$ ; and the maximum, as before found, will be 121 or

156, according as the comet is direct or retrograde; but in this case, to this velocity must be added that required to overcome the action of gravity, or the attraction of the Earth, which will diminish the effect of the explosion, and alter a little the elements of the orbit. It will be difficult to ascertain these alterations; but it is evident that this additional velocity can never be greater than that requisite for a projectile to proceed to an infinite distance, without considering the resistance of the air. This last is the same with the velocity which the projectile should receive, to describe a parabola round the Earth: and it is to the velocity with which it would describe a circle at the same distance from the Earth, as  $\sqrt{2}$  to 1, as Newton has shown.

Now we know from Huyghens, that in order to render the centrifugal force at the surface of the Earth equal to gravity, the velocity of rotation must be 17 times as great as the velocity of rotation of a point at the equator. Hence, taking for unity this last velocity which differs but little from that of a cannon-ball, the velocity impressed on a projectile will be expressed by  $17 \sqrt{2}$ , or by nearly 24. It will be necessary then to increase by 24 the numbers 121 and 156, which will carry the *maxima* of the velocities to 145 and 180.

Many other consequences may be known from these formula; but I will not enter further on this subject, contenting myself with having given a general solution of the problem. We thus have a complete hypothesis on the origin of the whole planetary system, more conformable to the nature and to the laws of mechanics, than all the others hitherto proposed.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF the following reply to the query of J. T. M. in your last number, should be considered as satisfactory, the insertion will oblige,

BENJAMIN HOOKE.

Millman street, Bedford Row.

January 11, 1814.

As the whole number of balls of both colours is 48, and the number of black is 12; the chance, in favour of drawing a

black ball, is evidently  $\frac{12}{48}$ , or  $\frac{1}{4}$ , and the

probability of not doing it  $\frac{3}{4}$ . Again, as the probability of not doing it in one trial is  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; the probability of not doing it in  $x$

trials

trials is  $\frac{3}{4}$ , and this, by the question, is to be equal to the probability of doing

it, or  $\frac{3}{4}^x = \frac{1}{2}$ ; whence, from the nature of logarithms,  $x \times \log. \frac{3}{4} = \log. \frac{1}{2}$ ; or  $x \times (\log. 3 - \log. 4) = \log. 1 - \log. 2$ ; or  $x = \frac{\log. 1 - \log. 2}{\log. 3 - \log. 4} =$

$$\frac{\log. 2}{\log. 4 - \log. 3} = \frac{3010300}{6020600 - 4771213} = \frac{3010300}{1249387} = 2.4, \text{ nearly the number of}$$

trials, or in 24 trials it might be expected to be done 10 times.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN a small quarto work on the "Theory of Harmonics," published by Mr. J. Marsh, in 1810, p. 14, he says, speaking of tuning keyed instruments, "§ 30, For in proceeding from C upwards by fifths, and taking twelve in succession, (the number of keys in the octave,) the 12th will *fall short* of the note set out from, or its octave, in the same degree as the three third-mentioned in § 27." An anonymous review of this work, lately published, says, this 30th § is erroneous; without assigning any reasons, or noticing that the author, in p. 23, on this same principle (with equal impropriety, if erroneous) recommends, "a double or divided key for G ♯ and A ♭, which key, being distinguished from all the rest, (as the centre of three short keys throughout the instrument,) performers, in general, would soon get into the habit of managing their fingering," &c. and, by which simple addition of one note, they would, he says, do away with the *great wolf*," "or chord of G ♯, C, E ♭, instead of A ♭, C, E ♭," in the key of A ♭, or on the fourth, or subdominant E ♭, (p. 20.) See also the last paragraph in Mr. M.'s work, where the same things are likewise asserted.

Now, although in all systems of intervals or modes of tuning, *except one*, this assumption of Mr. Marsh's is necessarily incorrect; yet in case of the bearing fifth G ♯ E ♭, being *equally sharpened* with the bearing major third G ♯ C; a system which I have calculated by my theorems, in the Philosophical Magazine, vol. 36, (to which vol. the reviewers refer,) p. 45, Schol. 3; and have shewn that a flat temperament, of *one-third of a comma*, to each of the other eleven fifths, (besides G ♯ E ♭), will produce such a system,

as enables the removing the wolf third G ♯ C, along with the wolf fifth G ♯ E ♭, (and leaving of their proper temperaments instead,) by the introduction of a new or thirteenth note, A ♭, that can on these occasions be substituted for G ♯.

I have also shewn in your last volume, p. 219, that in this system, the notes very nearly approached nineteen equal intervals in the octave, and it might easily be shewn that sixteen of these notes are necessary, to remove all its remaining wolves (or D ♭, G ♭, and C ♭, in addition); that ten of its major sixths, and as many of its minor thirds are *perfect*, or without any temperament, (by the use of A ♭ with F): and consequently, that a tempered fifth would only be required to be tuned, *by the beats*, above and another such below C, and all the other ten notes by *perfect sixths* only. And nine of its major thirds are each *flattened*  $\frac{1}{3}$  comma, the same as the fifths are flattened.

But how such large temperaments could be borne, on the fifths, (on the organ in particular,) or these flattened thirds, or the effect that each of these would produce on the ear, with the *perfect intervals*, and these especially, with the occasional dissonances of the other 3 third and 2 sixth *wolves*, (each almost 3, and 2  $\frac{2}{3}$  commas sharpened, respectively,) I will leave Mr. Marsh to explain: but who can, from the unalterable nature of the scale, refer to no other system than this, in defence of the passages in his Harmonics, that have been censured as above.

Mr. Marsh, or any of your musical readers, can have little difficulty in calculating and forming a table, of the thirteen notes of Mr. M.'s system, expressed in my *artificial commas*, either calculating by fifths, each 354  $\frac{1}{3}$ , or by nineteenths of the octave, each 32  $\frac{4}{9}$ , as explained in your last volume, p. 219; and of forming tables, shewing the temperaments of all the concords that can be taken, on each of these twelve, or thirteen, notes, considered as key-notes; but if this task appear to have any difficulties in it, I would readily send such tables, for insertion in your work, on being so requested.

#### ON FOSSIL HUMAN SKELETONS.

A different object induces me to continue the use of my pen on the present occasion, viz. a paragraph at page 528, of your last volume, which, after mentioning the removing of one of the many skeletons of the ancient Caribbee inhabitants, from their tufaceous burying ground in Guadeloupe, and lodging it in a glass case in the British Museum, thus concludes: "This discovery

discovery of course disturbs the many fine-spun theories, relative to the comparatively recent formation of the human species." Now, although several different theories seem here (perhaps artfully, as a cover for the real intention) alluded to, I am aware of no application which this remark can have, but to call in question the received Mosaic account of the origin and date of our species.

I am far from wishing others, or thinking that I ought myself, to shrink from the free examination of any and every truth or position, presented to us through the medium of writing or the press, as this Mosaic account is; but certainly, something more like general evidence must be adduced, before the facts of a solitary spot, even were these undoubted skeletons of the strata, that Sir Alexander and the foreign geognosts of Bloomsbury have stumbled on, can be admitted to disturb much the uniform tenor of all geological observations, up to the present time: but as this is a subject that will doubtless rouse the zeal of your venerable and more able correspondent M. De Luc, I will leave it thus, for the present.

I cannot however avoid remarking, that several years ago, (it was before I began to attend to geology, and therefore preserved no notes, or references,) I met, in the course of my reading, with a very circumstantial account of the ancient Caribbee burying-place above alluded to, and of the stoney hardness that the soil had acquired, which was formerly loose and capable of being dug for graves: this account, as far as I can recollect, agreed in every particular, as to the considerable number of bodies, at near the same depth, their straight and parallel positions, their arms being laid upon them, &c. which the best accounts that I have heard lately, state respecting the bodies in question; for it is admitted, that numbers of them remain behind, and that the inhabitants, who sold this, (at a price somewhat proportionate to the credulity of the parties, if I am not mistaken,) spoke familiarly of this skeleton, and the mass of stone in which it was almost entirely enveloped, by the name of a Galib, the ancient, and I believe the French name of the inhabitants of those parts.

When this block of stone arrived at the Museum, so exceeding small were the appearances *externally*, of the bones within it, that I have been told, many were for sawing it in two at once, thinking it improbable that it contained any thing curious; a proof among others, I think, that the persons that quarried this stone, knew

well by experience, and the positions of the adjoining graves, (which probably they cut through,) exactly where and how this skeleton laid, and sent the perfect one, as I understood, which is now so unfortunately mutilated.

In case any of your numerous readers should have met with the printed account that I have mentioned, or any other, of these Caribbee burial-places, I, and many others, will esteem it a favor, if they will make reference to, or extract all such accounts.

JOHN FAREY, SEN.

Upper Crown Street,

January 8, 1814.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent "Jacobus" enquires, in your number for this month, for a "method of preventing the mischief done to books and MSS. by the worm or moth, and also for preventing its spreading." Some years ago many of my books began to be damaged by some insect, but none have been injured since I put here and there upon the shelves small bags containing powdered pepper. Books bound in Russia leather rarely (I believe, never) are attacked by worms, and therefore I have little doubt but a few so bound, mixed with others, will prove *some* protection to the whole. I have known scraps or clippings of Russia leather, prove of essential service.

I have stayed the progress of the mischief already commenced in books by putting a quantity of pepper among the leaves.

J. BELLA.

January 5, 1814.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THROUGH the medium of your most respectable miscellany, I request to offer a few observations on the important advantages of a new method I have adopted for constructing models for intended buildings.

Probably it is known to most of your numerous readers, that the uniform practice of architects, when consulted respecting any intended building, is to depict their ideas in a series of diagrams, technically designated plans, elevations, and sections. By these they profess to explain the interior accommodations, and external effect, of the proposed erection; not seeming to reflect that, however intelligible graphic representations may be to artists, they are with difficulty understood by those who have not made architecture their particular study.

Having

Having repeatedly experienced the inconveniences arising from this practice, I have been induced to prepare *models*. These models I construct in a manner as new as explicit, and by a resource, so much more luminous and satisfactory than that of any drawings, I am enabled, before a brick is laid, to exhibit every part of the intended edifice, as distinctly as if it were already in existence.

The advantages of this method to those who propose to build, are too obvious to require to be dwelt upon. It is sufficient to observe that, while architectural drawings mislead, or evade, the judgment, a model, on the plan I adopt, is so intelligible as to enable every observer to form as correct an opinion upon the merits of the proposed structure as even the author of the design.

Though by this improvement upon the professional custom, I have imposed upon myself much extra trouble and expence, yet the concomitant facilities of substantial exhibition have been found so superior to those offered by drawings, that I have been encouraged to extend my system to almost every necessary variety; not omitting the models of several public and domestic structures, which have been raised under my direction in different parts of the united kingdom.

33, Berner's Street, C. A. BUSBY.

January 12, 1814.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**W**E have set up a new steam-engine here, that promises wonders. A Mr. ONION is the inventor. I have seen it, and like it much. The principle is a hollow wheel whose interior is half filled with a fluid metal; in fact, the fly wheel loaded and charged with steam by means of two tubes that enter at the nave, and two valves that act alternately as the wheel revolves. The steam is supplied by means of a common boiler; it makes no noise whatever, and saves half the coals. We shall grind corn with it shortly;—the saving will be very great every way.

Mr. BURGE, of this place, has also introduced a stove in the form of an urn, which has a pot introduced into it, for the fire, and is supplied with air from above, so that you may enjoy the fire and the stove at once; they sell for about 50s. and are very useful, as they give much heat, and can be placed any where.

Mr. BRAD has finished and will send up next week his *Job*, a noble picture, superior to any he has yet executed. Also, a brilliant scene in an alehouse

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of a Fray. The Job has been painted for the Institute.

Mr. EAGLES, a new artist, has also sent up four landscapes of great excellence. They are grand and well coloured, being founded on a long study of nature.

G. CUMBERLAND.

Bristol, Dec. 25.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

ACCOUNT of the LANSDOWNE MSS. lately deposited in the BRITISH MUSEUM; compiled for the RECORD COMMISSION, by H. ELLIS, ESQ.

**T**HE Burleigh papers form the first division of the Lansdowne MSS. One volume of these papers contains copies of charters and other documents of an early period; but the remainder, amounting to one hundred and twenty-one volumes in folio, consist of state papers, interspersed with miscellaneous correspondence, during the long reign of Queen Elizabeth; and among these is the private memorandum book of Lord Burleigh.

The second division of the Lansdowne MSS. comprises the papers and correspondence of Sir Julius Cæsar, judge of the Admiralty in Queen Elizabeth's time, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Master of the Rolls, in the time of James I. and Charles I. Of fifty-four volumes in this series, thirty one relate directly or in part to Admiralty concerns; ten to Court of Requests, Chancery, Treasury, and Exchequer business; three to Ecclesiastical matters; one contains treaties; two are catalogues of the Cæsar papers; and seven are historical, parliamentary, &c.

The third and last division of these MSS. is the largest, and comprehends many valuable works upon various subjects. Amongst these are, a fair transcript of Andrew of Wyntown, and a most beautifully illuminated copy of Hardyng's Chronicle, as it was presented to King Henry the Sixth; and two volumes of Letters, &c. written by royal, noble, and eminent persons of Great Britain, from the time of King Henry the Sixth to the reign of his present Majesty; the greater part originals. Here are also eleven volumes of the Papers of Dr. John Pell, Envoy from Oliver Cromwell to the Protestant Cantons of Switzerland, between 1654 and 1683, and five volumes of Sir Paul Rycaut's Papers. These latter volumes contain not only letters, &c. of a public nature while Sir Paul Rycaut was Secretary to the Earl of Clarendon in Ireland,

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Ireland,

Ireland, in the reign of James II. but also his letters and papers relating to public transactions while resident at Hamburg and the other Hanse towns.

Upon coin and coinage there is a valuable work, which seems to have been intended for publication by its author, entitled, "Brief Memoires relating to the Silver and Gold Coins of England, with an Account of the Corruption of the hammer'd Monys, and of the Reform by the late grand Coynage at the Tower and the Five Country Mints, in the Years 1696, 1697, 1698, and 1699," by Hopton Haynes, esq. Assay Master of the Mint, 1700.

The Heraldical and Armorial Manuscripts in this collection, are numerous; and a large collection of papers of the Fifteenth Century, illustrating the Institutions of Chivalry in England. In illustration of the History of Scotland there is "A Collection of Laws, Statutes, Orders, Commissions, and Treaties, relating to the Marches or Borders of Scotland, as made and agreed on by the respective Sovereigns of England and Scotland, from 1249 to 1597."

Of the Kennet papers, many relate to English Ecclesiastical History, containing Notes from various Abbey and Cathedral Registers, with Transcripts from many old manuscript tracts and printed books, Collections for the History of Convocations, &c.; eight volumes are Dr. Hutton's collections from Ecclesiastical Records, the two last including some Notes only by Bishop Kennet; eleven volumes contain the Bishop's Biographical Memorials, mostly of the English Clergy, from 1500 to 1717; eight relate to the Church and Diocese of Peterborough. Some of these manuscripts have been the materials for the Bishop's printed works, but the larger and more miscellaneous quantity, particularly in biography and local history, have been unused.

In this division there are also several old collections of Statutes, written on vellum, from the earliest date down to 23 Hen. VI.; also, a "Treatise on the Court of Star-Chamber, by William Hudson, esq.;" a Collection of Royal Proclamations, from 19 Hen. VII. to 17 Car. I.; and several Manuscripts which relate to Parliamentary History and Proceedings, principally Transcripts. There is also a Transcript of the Testa de Nevill, and fifteen volumes of Selections from the Patent Rolls preserved in the Tower.

The last and strongest class of this third division of the Lansdowne Manuscripts, is that of Topography, comprising Mr. Warburton's Collections for Yorkshire; and also the Chartularies of the Abbies of St. Alban, Lunda, Geron-don, and Chertsey.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**T**HINKING that much valuable information might be obtained in regard to the depreciation of the precious metals, by a comparison of their value in relation to the prices of corn upon the Continent, I should be much obliged to any of your correspondents who would inform me, through the medium of your valuable publication, whether any regular returns of the prices of corn have been made to the French, or to any other government upon the Continent, as has been done in England; and if any such documents exist, I should be glad to learn in what publications they are to be found.

Birmingham,  
14th Jan. 1814.

S. T. G.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**T**HAT public-spirited and accomplished gentleman, Mr. Campbell, of Stackpool Court, in Pembrokeshire, who now dignifies nobility under the title of Lord Cawdor, planted, a few years since, an *Arboreum*, consisting of several hundred different species of trees, with a view to ascertain their comparative produce and profit.

I have seen it, and have revered the feeling that excited the experiment; but I have never heard the result, or whether any result is yet ascertained. At any rate, some particulars would highly interest the patriotic readers of your valuable miscellany.

Canterbury,  
Dec. 5, 1813.

AGRICOLA.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

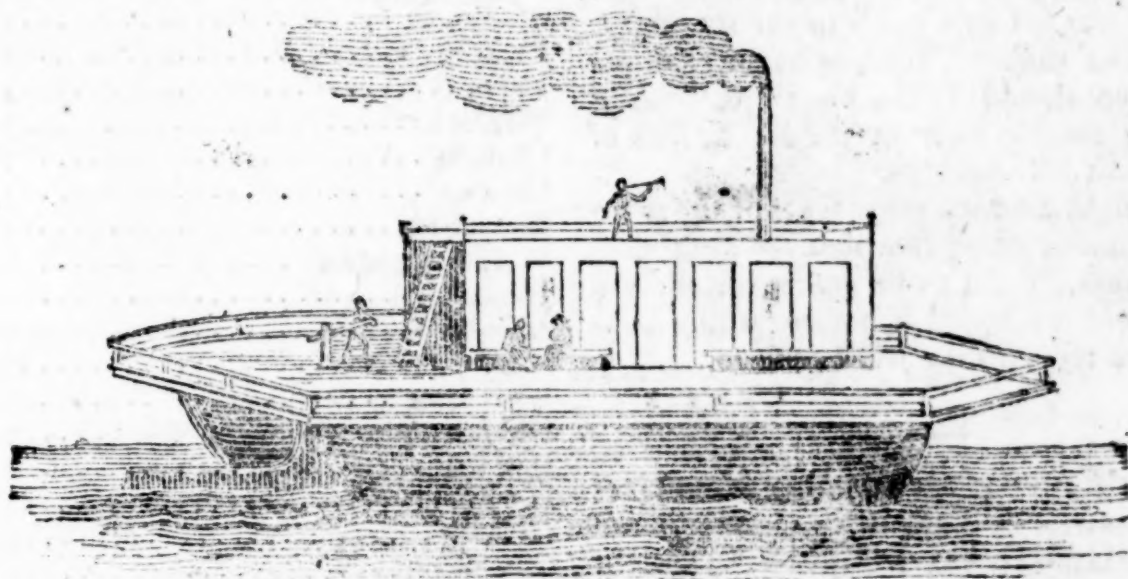
**I** OBSERVE there is some notice taken in your last Number, of the establishment of Passage Steam-boats in America. Had it not been for the unhappy war in that country, a regular communication between Montreal, Quebec, and New York, in the United States, would by this time have been opened almost entirely by steam-boats; the relative situation of Hudson's, or North

North River, Lake Champlain, and the St. Lawrence, making such communication perfectly easy; and, indeed, the only deficiency at the commencement of hostilities, was the imperfect state of the boat on the St. Lawrence, and that only affected one line, the communication between the other two places being regular in the season; viz. when the waters were not frozen.

Why they should be called boats, I cannot surmise; the Paragon, the last one launched at New York, just before war was declared, is the length of a first-rate man-of-war; and although not wide in proportion, still the deck is very spacious. I cannot recollect the precise dimensions, but as two tables can be laid on it for the accommodation of upwards of 200 persons, with sufficient room for the attendants, &c. some idea of it may be formed. Below these are four cabins, two before and two behind the steam-engine, which, with the kitchen, occupies the centre. The after-cabins are very elegantly fitted up, with beds, &c. The distance from New York to Albany is about 160 miles: the boats which leave New York at five P.M. on Saturday, almost to a certainty reach Albany by twelve on Sunday night. The fare is seven dollars, for which tea

and supper are found on Saturday evening, and next day breakfast, dinner, tea, and supper, that is, exclusive of liquors; and every thing is in profusion and of good quality; so that an American steam-boat is in fact a moving hotel of the very first class, in which families may be conveyed hundreds of miles, at a moderate expence, without trouble, fatigue, or danger. In this country, however, our rivers are not of that character or magnitude to admit of their establishment to the same extent, nor are they so necessary.

There is, by the bye, a species of ferry steam boat, or rather floating-bridge, lately constructed at New York, and which runs between that city and the Jersey shore, likely to be of more practical use in this country, in such situations, for instance, as between Tilbury Fort and Gravesend; or wherever a common floating-bridge would interfere with the navigation. I subjoin a sketch from memory of the one at New York, and, with a description, it may convey to your readers some idea of the most commodious method of crossing a wide river like the Hudson; the distance across the ferry being a mile and a quarter, which is got over in fifteen or twenty minutes.



This bridge is a large platform laid on two boats, attached together side by side, yet so as to admit the single wheel, which moves the whole, to work between them; and the machinery is completely inclosed in a wooden building in the centre of this platform, so that the passengers, cattle, carriages, &c. are accommodated on the railed gallery all round it. A troop of mounted cavalry, or 500 foot passengers, at one time has crossed on this bridge; and I saw myself between 70 and 80 head of cattle drove into it, and they did not occupy one side, and scarcely gave it a beel.

On each side the river there is a wharf, so constructed as to receive and break the concussion of this immense body; and to prevent the necessity of its turning, it is furnished with a moveable rudder at each end. It is considered so safe, that people seldom get out of their carriages; and the uncommon advantage resulting from this improvement was so evident and eminently acknowledged, that it was in contemplation immediately, that is, eighteen months ago, to construct similar conveyances between New York and Long Island, across what is called the East river, and which

which has, most likely, been done by this time; and I hope these hints, through your useful and widely circulating miscellany, may lead to the establishment of something of the kind on some of our rivers.

A CONSTANT READER.

January 6, 1814.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me to intrude on the attention of your readers the very solemn subject of war; and to submit to their consideration whether a Christian can be a soldier, or whether war can be defended on Christian principles.

The following texts taken from the Bible seem to condemn war, viz. "Thou shalt not kill.—No killer hath eternal life abiding in him.—From whence come wars and fightings among you; come they not from your lusts?—Resist not evil.—See that none render evil for evil to any.—Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good.—Some affirm that we say, let us do evil that good may come, whose damnation is just.—Avenge not yourselves, but give place unto wrath.—Cursed is the man that trusteth in man, and maketh flesh his arm.—Casting all your care upon him, for he careth for you.—He was led as a lamb to the slaughter.—Christ suffered, leaving us an example that ye should follow his steps." And killing stands high in the N. T. lists of the most heinous sins.

I might produce other texts of the same kind, more striking than many of the above; but these, if not to be controverted, are sufficient to appal a soldier whose conscience respects the word of God.

OMICRON

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FOURAUD has published recently a Description of Paris in the nineteenth century. Among other things, he consecrates an entire chapter to hired carriages, and notices the great increase of one-horse hacks. Cabriolets, shut up like our post-chaises, with glass-windows, mounted on two wheels, drawn by one horse, and attended by a boy, who drives on a stool attached to the shaft, stand in every street within call, and are preferred to four-wheel carriages, because they carry one or two passengers cheaper and quicker, either by the hour or by the distance. Surely this establishment might deserve imitation in London.

Y.

For the Monthly Magazine.

POPULATION of FIFTY of the PRINCIPAL TOWNS in ENGLAND and SCOTLAND, from the REPORT lately printed by Order of the HOUSE of LORDS.

|                                  |           |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| LONDON .....                     | 1,009,540 |
| Edinburgh .....                  | 102,987   |
| Glasgow .....                    | 100,749   |
| Manchester .....                 | 98,573    |
| Liverpool .....                  | 94,376    |
| Birmingham .....                 | 85,753    |
| Bristol .....                    | 71,279    |
| Leeds .....                      | 62,534    |
| Plymouth and Dock .....          | 56,060    |
| Portsmouth and Portsea .....     | 40,567    |
| Norwich .....                    | 37,256    |
| Greenwich and Deptford .....     | 36,780    |
| Sheffield .....                  | 35,840    |
| Nottingham .....                 | 34,253    |
| Bath .....                       | 31,496    |
| Dundee .....                     | 29,616    |
| Newcastle-upon-Tyne .....        | 27,587    |
| Hull .....                       | 26,792    |
| Great and Little Bolton .....    | 24,149    |
| Coventry .....                   | 23,787    |
| Leicester .....                  | 23,146    |
| Rochester and Chatham .....      | 21,723    |
| Aberdeen .....                   | 21,639    |
| Paisley .....                    | 19,937    |
| Greenock .....                   | 19,042    |
| Exeter .....                     | 18,896    |
| Shrewsbury .....                 | 18,543    |
| York .....                       | 18,217    |
| Great Yarmouth .....             | 17,977    |
| Stockport .....                  | 17,543    |
| Preston .....                    | 17,065    |
| Perth .....                      | 16,948    |
| Wenlock .....                    | 16,805    |
| Oldham .....                     | 16,690    |
| Chester .....                    | 16,140    |
| Blackburn .....                  | 15,083    |
| Wolverhampton .....              | 14,836    |
| Wigan .....                      | 14,060    |
| Sedgely .....                    | 13,937    |
| Dudley .....                     | 13,925    |
| Worcester .....                  | 13,814    |
| Old Machars, Aberdeenshire ..... | 13,731    |
| Ipswich .....                    | 13,670    |
| Derby .....                      | 13,043    |
| Oxford .....                     | 12,931    |
| Colchester .....                 | 12,544    |
| Carlisle .....                   | 12,531    |
| Sunderland .....                 | 12,284    |
| Warrington .....                 | 11,738    |
| Walsall .....                    | 11,189    |

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHOULD like to see some account of the grand Caledonian canal, now carrying on from Inverness to Fort William, on so great a scale as to admit a frigate of thirty-six guns to go through it: but I have been given to understand, that some captains of the navy have said, no captain would undertake to conduct a ship

a ship of war through it; if so, what is its use, and why throw away so great a sum of money as that which I have been told it has cost, on that which will never be of any essential service to the proposed end? The Cyclopaedia of Dr. Rees says, that above 553,000*l.* will have been already expended upon it up to May 1812. This part of the kingdom would be much more suitable for such an undertaking by government, and more likely to pay some interest, than through by Fort William and Augustus; as this country, or rather the line through which it would run, is full of coal, lime, lead, iron, stone, &c. &c. and unquestionably the shortest voyage for the Irish ships to the Baltic, as well as those from Liverpool.

Newcastle, Nov. 1, 1813.

G. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE chief amusement of my life is travelling; and, like many other British travellers, I set out to explore foreign countries, ere I had made myself properly acquainted with my own. The result of this proceeding, however, was, that I saw and examined, among other things, the various regions of the Continent infected by *Malaria*; and anxious to trace the cause of a pest which depopulated, according to Pliny, three and thirty cities on the Pontine marshes, I threw together a few hasty observations, which I am induced to publish in your excellent Magazine; because, since my return to England, I have observed, on travelling through its various counties, the rage for making embankments daily increase.

It certainly is natural, nay even commendable, in times like the present, that every father of a family should wish to augment the number of his acres: but embankments cannot prove advantageous to their owners, unless the newly-gained ground be made healthy. Every person who considers the subject, must admit that decaying organized matter contained within new embankments, (especially those which border on the sea) becomes putrid when rain rapidly succeeds a hot summer, so that not only the recently enclosed ground, but all the neighbourhood, must, unless proper precautions be taken, become unwholesome. Exhalations from swamps and marshes are known to produce miasmata, even in the eastern and northern parts of England. What, therefore, must be their effect in the western counties? Near Exmouth,

for instance, (a peculiarly warm spot) there has recently been made an extensive embankment; the exhalations from which are likely to infect, not only the town itself, but every vale in the vicinity. Indeed miasmata will occasionally rise high enough to reach elevated situations; this has sometimes been the case at Corinth: and all places thus infected, if we may credit Galen, are visited during the latter part of summer, and till the autumnal rains have fallen, with phthysical complaints, agues, intermitting fevers, jaundice, and dropsy.

The antidotes to *malaria* are, however, easily obtained, and, generally speaking, effectual. They consist of lime-kilns and windmills, within the precincts of newly-made embankments, plantations of bay and lime-trees,\* active cultivation, and, above all, capacious drains, the beds of which should be continually cleansed, by the admission of running water.

Precautions like these, according to Livy, made the Pontine marshes the granary of Latium, in the early ages of the republic: but it should be remembered that the *Emissarii*, or great drains of the Romans, were so conducted as to ensure a constant and plentiful current of water flowing through them: indeed, the Cloaca Maxima at Rome is said to have been washed by three streams resembling rivers.

If these observations, founded on the experience of ages, should prove beneficial to the owners of newly made embankments, and to the persons who reside in their neighbourhood, a great pleasure will be added to those I have already experienced from being

Devon, Jan. 1.

A TRAVELLER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I REQUEST you will insert, for the benefit of the public, a mode, which I have long practised, of procuring plenty of new-laid eggs at Christmas.

Let the hens be put upon eggs as early in the year as possible, not later than March. A hutch should be made for the hen and chickens, 24 inches long, 12

\* Herodian informs us that Commodus retired to Laurentium during the plague, as the sea-air, perfumed by the odour of bay-trees, was considered as an antidote to *malaria*.—*Herodian*, lib. i. 96.

The Romans are said to have thought the neighbourhood of lime-trees so conducive to health, that, to increase the rapidity of their growth, they frequently nourished the roots of these trees with wine.

inches

30 Eggs at Christmas.—Quack Medicines.—Highland Blades. [Feb. 1,

inches wide, and 18 high, divided in the middle, so that half may be open and half very close; let down a door to keep them very warm in the night, and when it is rainy, or very cold; if made light, it may easily be put under shelter.

The chickens are to be fed with plenty of boiled eggs for 12 or 14 days; if too much relaxed, eggs are at all times a speedy cure. Chickens hatched early will be nearly as large as the hen by Midsummer, and in November and December will always lay plenty of eggs, and will want to sit upon eggs very early the next spring; this will produce an early breed of poultry. The best fowls for laying are not very large, and the white ones do not lay so well in cold weather.

Poultry should roost very warm in winter, and in summer the house should have air, and be cleaned every week. Many die through drinking dirty water. An earthenware fountain keeps the water clean, and preserves their health in hot weather. After three years hens cast their feathers later and later every year, and are hardly in full feather until December or January; seldom lay eggs until March or April; and then only 20 or 30 in the season.

By the above method 6 hens will lay more eggs than 12 in the usual way.

Feb. 12, 1813.

J. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

INFIDELS have complained that the Christian religion, by exciting excessive alarms about the future condition of the soul, drives men into dispirituality: and progressively occasions seriousness, low-spirits, hypochondriasis, and insanity. To resist these tendencies men have recourse to strong drinks, and stimulant drugs; and thus bring on themselves intemperate and expensive habits. It would be well to find, in the Christian canon, an adequate preservative against indulgences so pernicious; and, in our improved versions, to render *φασματίζω*, not by the word *sorcery*, (Galatians, v. 20,) which it ill represents, but by the word *drunk*, or *tobacco-smoking*. Although distilled spirits and American leaves were yet unknown, there were poison-mixers, as they were called, in all the great cities, who sold various intoxicating drugs and drink, analogous to our West Indian tobacco and rum. It is this abuse of intoxicating drugs, of opiates, of philtres, and aphrodisiacs, against which the apostle here inveighs. The practices which we

denominate sorcery and witchcraft are not described by the word *φασματίζω*. It might be rendered *quackery*. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN number 229, page 223, I endeavoured to shew that Mr. Bennett was in an error when he asserted that the Asiatic sabres were superior to the European, especially in the tempering of the blade; I instanced one particular artist, even in the highlands of Scotland, who appeared to me to be a positive proof to the contrary, not to be controverted. It is well known that the highlandmen are to this day good swordsmen. And there can be no doubt that they would keep that valuable art alive among them from one generation to another; I mean the tempering of the sword blades, which gained them so much renown in former ages.

But after all that can be said about that instrument, which exclusively belongs to even-handed justice, what are our swords and sabres of the present day but as mere skewers, or *Lang-kail-gullies*, when compared with those of our Henrys, and our Edwards; of William Wallace, and of Robert Bruce? some of which are to this day still exhibited in old towers and castles as objects of great curiosity.

Having occasion to be in the country, a considerable distance from London, some little time ago, my curiosity led me to visit some of the old castles, where, among other things, the swords of Edward, of Wallace, and of Bruce, were shown to the inquisitive stranger as some of the rarities and antiquities of the place. And I observed that although they had not been used for so many ages, yet the rust had made no inroads into their well-tempered blades. The iron hilts or handles were indeed much decayed, and nearly perished. Is it probable that the best tempered modern sword-blades, or even Mr. Bennett's favourite Asiatic sabres, will endure for so many hundred years, as those of our ancestors, without corroding?

CRISPIN.

Fleet-street.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT has often occurred to me in the reading of your valuable Magazine, wherein all new works are announced, that I have never once seen any prospectus given out for the publication, in

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an English dress, of our old original historians, as Mathew Paris, William of Malmesbury, the Decem Scriptores, &c. but we are tantalised with quotations from them, that make us the more desirous to see the whole of the original, which most certainly would find a ready sale; not perhaps if they are printed in the extravagant manner of Hollingshead, Froissart, and some other late reprints, with one half of the book margin, and paper of the thickness of pasteboard.

Newcastle, Dec. 10, 1813. G. A. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT would be a pleasing and useful feature of your inimitable miscellany, if your correspondents in different counties, were to send you a list of provincialisms, and peculiarities of pronunciation and dialect; and I shall set them an example, by sending for insertion, at your convenience, the following particulars of the dialect of the border counties immediately north of the Tweed.

The most marked peculiarity in the dialect of Berwickshire is in the pronunciation of the *ch*, which is usually softened into *sh*, as a *shire* for a chair. Yet the sound of *sh* is sometimes hardened by the prefixion of a *t*, as *tshop* for shop, and *tchaise* for chaise. It singularly happens that the Northumberland *bur*, or *parler gras*, never in the least overleaps the boundary between Scotland and England, and consequently has not the smallest existence in Berwickshire.

A few common terms of the ordinary provincial dialect may amuse. In male sheep, the ram is called *tup*; and tup lamb, wether lamb, wether hog, and dinmont, express the different ages. In female sheep, the ewe lamb, ewe hog, gimmer, and ewe, express their different ages. Of black-cattle, a young ox and heifer are usually named *steer* and *stirk*; the latter is often called a *quay* or *quey*. A young gelding is often called a *staig*, and a stallion is sometimes called a *cus-sor*, probably corrupted from courser, or war horse.

Formerly, in speaking to their horses, carters employed *hap* and *wind* in ordering them to either side, now mostly *high-wo* and *jee*; and in calling to stop used the incommunicable sound of *prroo*, now *wo*, or *way*. In calling a cow to be milked, *hove*, *hove*, often repeated, is the ordinary expression; anciently in the Lothians this was *prutchy*, and *prutchy lady*.

A ridge or land, and the furrow, are

called respectively *rig* and *fur*; and an oblique furrow for carrying off surface water is a *gaw-fur*. A horse collar is a *brecham*; a back-band is a *rig-woody*; horse trees for ploughs and harrows, *swingle trees*. Oats are *uits*, or *yits*; barley usually *bear*; big is *rough-bear*; peas *piz*. A set of farm buildings is called a *stead*, or *steading*; the straw-yard is the *courtin*; and sheds are named *hemmels*. The cow-house is called *byre*; and the farm house is often named the *ha*, or hall.

OBSERVATOR.

Kelso, Sept. 10, 1813.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the abstract of the number and classes of non-resident incumbents, and of the number of resident incumbents, according to the diocesan returns for 1811, among other causes of non-residence, was the want or unfitness of the parsonage-houses. The number of parishes in this condition, in each diocese, merits record in your valuable miscellany.

EPISCOPUS.

London, Dec. 1, 1813.

Licensed Non-residents from the want or unfitness of the Parsonage-houses.

|                              |     |
|------------------------------|-----|
| St. Asaph .....              | 18  |
| Bangor .....                 | 16  |
| Bath and Wells .....         | *72 |
| Bristol .....                | 15  |
| Canterbury .....             | 9   |
| Carlisle .....               | 11  |
| Chester .....                | 43  |
| Chichester .....             | 12  |
| St. David's .....            | 35  |
| Durham .....                 | 14  |
| Ely .....                    | 14  |
| Exeter .....                 | 53  |
| Gloucester .....             | 35  |
| Hereford .....               | 15  |
| Landaff .....                | 17  |
| Lichfield and Coventry ..... | *83 |
| Lincoln .....                | 206 |
| London .....                 | 37  |
| Norwich .....                | 165 |
| Oxford .....                 | 12  |
| Peterborough .....           | 34  |
| Rochester .....              | 9   |
| Salisbury .....              | 50  |
| Winchester .....             | 29  |
| Worcester .....              | 8   |
| York .....                   | 74  |

Total ..... 1,068

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT appears to me that in mentioning the places where steam-boats have

\* 47 of these without licence.

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been

been adopted, that you have omitted Bristol, though they have plyed for several months between it and Bath; and with such success that a second is to be launched in March.—We keep forty-one horses for towing the vessels down the river, which might no doubt be done by steam-boats, and the land necessary to raise food for the horses he applied to raise food for man.

Can any of your readers assign a reason why the Chinese hang the rudder of their boats so low that a portion of it is below the keel? They are not a people likely to persist in a thing which has no advantage attached to it.

Bristol, Dec. 20.

J. W.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
WE hear much of the luxurious beverage of COFFEE on the Continent, but I do not remember to have seen any of the practicable modes of making it in the works of travellers or others. Perhaps some of your readers will so far oblige

Oct. 20, 1813.

ANOTHER READER.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
YOU have expressed a desire for communications from the seat of war, and the following are the remarks of military men who have been in action with the enemy.

At the battle of Corunna, the French never advanced within three hundred yards of the British troops, but retired from their charge. Particular English regiments, after having repulsed one party of the enemy, found themselves assailed by another, so far as concerned firing. When the field was even thought to have been cleared of them, a detachment was descried marching up a lane in a new direction, but some artillery being brought to bear upon them, their loss was enormous, and they effected nothing. Eye-witnesses say, that their dead lay in heaps. In one of Sir Arthur Wellesley's actions in Portugal, (the earliest) they rushed out of a wood, like hounds, in canvas clothing; and, after disappearing for a short time, returned in uniform. The intention, by all these manœuvres, was to induce an opinion of such numbers, and such unwearied perseverance, as to dishearten the British. It had no success, for the soldier of that nation does not estimate that so much as his comforts; and it is a well-known fact, that parties

of pleasure were daily made to the lines of Torres Vedras, to drink tea, and smile at Massena. The perseverance of the French soldier is incredible. In one of the actions before Flushing, a slender stripling of a conscript was seen leaning against a sentry-box, but levelling his musket. A stout British serjeant came up to him, found him pierced with five bayonet wounds, nobly disdained to murder him, and wrenching the piece from his hands, with some words of scorn, conveyed him a prisoner to the hospital, where, on the next day, he died.

A favourite disposition of the French troops is in the obtuse wedge form, the artillery at the point to act upon the centre of their enemy. Their troops thus present, to a certain degree, only a feather-edge to the shot, while their own fire is equally efficacious. This disposition gained the battle of Jena. It was attempted at Vimcira: but the English advanced with the bayonet, under General Ferguson. They were driven till their artillery remained in the rear of the advancing British, who pursued them till Sir Hugh Dalrymple ordered the bugle to sound a retreat.

In case of disaster of a serious kind, their practice is, according to the language of their bulletins, (I quote those recently issued before Marquis Wellington's retreat from Burgos, and concerning the Russian advance into Germany,) "to bring up a mass of force which shall compel retreat." The conscription enables them to disregard waste of life; and the perseverance, which is to make up for lack of other qualities, renders their retreat never to be expected while hope remains. They bear down with an overwhelming force upon their object; and fresh bodies are repeatedly poured in. If, after all, as at Talavera, they are repulsed, they draw a new force up immediately afterwards, and at last compel retreat. They disguise the intervening events, and then publish a pompous annunciation of victory. This was done at Busaco, (as it had been before done at Talavera,) and no one would have known, from their accounts, that any battle had ever been fought at the former place. Lord Wellington remained six days at Talavera, after the battle, but the French published the battle and his retreat, as a contemporary event. If they have no hope, they throw themselves behind their fortresses; they risque no second actions if they can avoid it. They must

must have numbers, or their plans are deemed abortive. If they are thus confident, they will persevere till they succeed.

Bonaparte has been justly blamed for not attending to the importance of irregular cavalry. They surround and cut off detachments of 1, 2, or 3000 men, if ever separated from the main body; convoys of provisions, &c. One hundred and fifty thousand cavalry were prepared for him, had he proposed to proceed to India, i. e. if he could have found magazines for such an expedition in the desert, &c. The excellence of the British artillery is rarely known. Saltpetre being of nearly equal value with dirt in India, bets are frequently laid to throw shells, so as to burst, at one, two, three, or more feet from the ground, among cavalry. Skill of this kind cost Marmont his arm. The battle of Salamanca was won by the infantry breaking them with the bayonet, and the immediate irruption of the cavalry preventing their power to form again; otherwise they would certainly have retreated to some adjacent position on the field of battle, and renewed the action by firing. Marmont said, that the cannon taken by the English were eleven, *which had been dismounted*. How came that about? Probably he thought that the English, like the Austrians, would patiently endure a cannonade for a whole day; but he found, that his enemy only used his artillery to aid his men; not the men to support a battle won by the artillery. The French place voltigeurs and rifle-men upon little eminences, to fetch down the English; but the result commonly is, that they are bayoneted. This kind of troops often accompanies the artillery in an attack upon the centre; but neither the one nor the other has availed much, because the method adopted at Salamanca, before-mentioned, renders such a plan nugatory. As they are themselves unable to get rid of the English artillery in any such form as their adversaries practise, they are either obliged to break, and are so defeated, or to concentrate, and thus give double effect to round and grape, or the diagonal and enfilading fires of the horse-artillery.

Our military men speak of French soldiers, in general, with high respect; and of French officers, as men eminently skilful in the art of war. But they claim impossibilities in their bragging bulletins. When they fight, their enemies are only a flock of pigeons; but

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the truth is, that, like the Goths and Vandals, they wear them out by numbers. Feeble ministers have of late been the fashion; at least it is the taste at court: but had the opinions of eminent officers been regarded, this war would have long ago terminated, in the actual inability of the Emperor Napoleon to subdue his enemies. The English method of fighting his troops would have soon quieted him; and as it has been successfully practised by the German Legion in our service, it might have been so out of it. English tactics, in substance, consist in a good position, an admirably served artillery, a fire of infantry at about forty yards, followed by an irruption with the bayonet, which drives them behind their artillery, and leaves them no resource but in numbers and reserves. At least this has been the general practice of Marquis Wellington.

AN OLD OFFICER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS your valuable miscellany seems devoted to objects interesting either to the circle of society in a collective point of view, or connected with individual weal, I address to you the subjoined recipe for *Odontalgia*. A specific is not to be expected where the exciting causes are so varied.

The tinctures of opium, myrrh, and horseradish, produce a relief, but an effect evanescent. The ingredients of that submitted to your readers, stand recommended by intrinsic worth, and the good benefits which, happily, have accrued from the application. Here we see combined the antiseptic virtues of carbon, with the properties of an anodyne, possessing a counteracting warmth, and susceptible of allaying the inflammation concomitant on tooth-ache.

20 grains camphor,  
2 ounces tincture balsam of Tolu,  
2 ounces tincture simple cinnamon.

Mix.—A tea spoonful to wash the mouth with, and to be therein retained as may be convenient.

J. MURRAY.

London, 20th Jan. 1814.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A REDUCTION of seven shillings per ounce has lately taken place in the price of fine gold.

It fell three shillings on the 4th ult. and four on the first day of the present month.

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The

The price now charged by the London refiners is 5l. 8s. per ounce.

Fine silver remains at 7s. 6d. Hence, silver is become dearer in price than gold; the proportion, according to the Mint regulation, being nearly as fifteen to one; but, at the present prices, an ounce of fine gold is not quite equal to fourteen and a half of silver. B. S.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
I LATELY saw the name of PRIESTLEY classed in a literary miscellany with those of Brothers and Southcott—but I put it fairly to the public whether so paltry an attempt to degrade the illustrious father of English chemistry, and the discoverer of the Gases, is not more degrading to the miscellany alluded to, and its writer, than to the great man in question? VERITAS.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
I HAVE oftentimes taken notice that the branches of the scarlet-flowered French bean, twine round the sticks or poles, with which they are sustained, the contrary way to what the sun goes. What the cause of this peculiarity is I do not know, neither have I met with any one, hitherto, who was able to account for it; and indeed I think I may say, who ever took notice of it before.

I remember having once seen our gardener twining the branches of a young plant of this sort round a stick, "to show at the way it should go," as he said, though in fact he twined it the wrong way, which he soon perceived by its turning back again.

I have also taken notice of several other plants of the same genus, and I find they turn both ways indiscriminately, but the scarlet-flowered French bean turns, invariably, the contrary way to the sun.

LINNEÆUS.

\*. Mr. R. P. Knight has published an ingenious theory on this subject, which we transplanted into our pages in a late Magazine; but our correspondent alludes to some phenomena apparently unexplained by that gentleman's theory.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
HAVING often read in public papers of men going to wells and cellars where the air was bad, and in consequence animation has become suspended, and, from the impossibility of giving immediate assistance, life has passed beyond

recovery; now as it is known that one gallon of good air only is necessary to sustain life for a minute, might not some expedient be adopted in such cases, for instance, were a good carter's frock drawn and tied over a man's head, or a bag, would they not contain a sufficiency of good, and exclude the bad air, so as to enable him to go in and give the necessary temporary assistance? W.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
I AM induced, through your medium, to apply for information from such of your readers who are more acquainted with ancient Scottish history, particularly with the records of the University of St. Andrews, and the history of the College of Dumbarton, than I am, on a subject respecting which information has been solicited from myself, and which I cannot give to my own content.

The subject is the history of a large Gothic arch, standing on the north-east quarter of the town of Dumbarton, detached from all the other buildings, and denominated by the inhabitants the College-bow. It seems not to be much noticed by modern tourists, although evidently the building of which it is said to be the remains, and chief entrance, must have been of great antiquity, and perhaps celebrity. In part confirmation of its antiquity and celebrity, the town to this day pays some attention in keeping it standing as a memorial of more ancient splendour. But unless something farther be speedily done, which would not cost many shillings, the memorial, from its present state of decay, through the ravages of time, and dilapidations of the mischievous, has every appearance of soon tumbling to the ground.

Traditional accounts are often vague and always uncertain. On enquiring of the oldest natives concerning it, they tell, that the college of Dumbarton, of which the arch or gateway mentioned is the only vestige, was a celebrated seminary of learning, long before the foundation of any of the present four Scottish universities. That prior to the years 1454, 1477, and 1582, the dates of the foundation of the Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, universities, it was by royal authority appointed an appendage of St. Andrews, the oldest of the four, and called in the records of the latter, our Lady Sister College of Dumbarton, or some other similar appellation; and from monarchical, and other endowments, had more land, now a waste and almost useless common, daily

daily inundated by the tides, attached to it for the exercise, pleasure, and amusement of the professors, students, &c. than the extent of the present college green of Glasgow.

In corroboration also to a certain extent of the traditional accounts, history relates, that in 1602 the provost, (in England called lord mayor,) and some of the "collegionars" of Dumbarton, who had by some unfortunate fatality gone some miles distance to witness a bloody conflict betwixt two contending highland clans, were there massacred by one of the parties.

J. M.

*Dumbartonshire.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**D**URING a late view of Hereford Cathedral I saw an ancient map of the then known world, written and emblazoned on vellum, which from the characters employed, and other circumstances, must have been at least 500 years old.

Those who then possessed this treasure were so unworthy of it that I found a quantity of glass lanthorns sacrilegiously piled against it, and perhaps ere this it may be defaced or destroyed. If not, it ought forthwith to be removed to the British Museum, as a curiosity of the highest order, equalled by nothing of its kind in Europe.

Should this meet the eye of any antiquary in that ancient city or vicinity, a fuller account, and even some sketches of the original map, could not fail to gratify your readers. What I chiefly remember is the separation of Great Britain by channels of water into three parts, some considerable variations of form in the Batavian coasts, the rich emblazoning of Rome placed in the centre, and the conspicuous display of the isle of Oleron. Geology, history, and geography, may be served by rescuing this relique from obscurity, or total destruction.

*London, Nov. 18, 1813. CAMDEN.*

\* \* Our correspondent will find some particulars of this map in Gough's Topographical Antiquities—but further particulars will be acceptable.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**A**T a time when Europe appears to be emancipating from subjugation, and commerce and intercourse between different countries appear to revive, and the attempts to cut off all communication between Great Britain and the various

ports, states, and kingdoms, of the world, have failed, it becomes essentially necessary, amidst our exertions, to become better acquainted with South America and other remote regions; not to forget the commerce, markets, and produce of a continent, which, however neglected and disregarded, offers to the philosopher, the statesman, and the merchant, incalculable resources, and which is moreover situated at a very short distance from us. On this subject the information lately communicated to the public by Mr. JAMES GREY JACKSON in his recent travels in Africa, becomes highly interesting. From the accounts which he has given of the city of Timbuctoo and its commercial relations, there is great reason to conclude, that if we could find means to open and maintain a safe and easy communication with that great emporium, and with the rich, fertile, and populous regions in its vicinity, we might acquire a market that would consume an incalculable quantity of our manufactures. In the warehouses of Timbuctoo are accumulated the manufactures of India and of Europe, and from thence the immense population that dwells on the Niger is supplied; there is no doubt that we could furnish the articles they want upon much lower terms than they can obtain them at present; and, in return, we should furnish the best market they could have for their gold, ivory, gums, and other rich products and raw materials. Now it certainly appears to me, and I think it must appear to every man who takes the trouble of investigating the subject, that, provided government would give proper support to the enterprise, this important communication might easily be established. For this purpose, nothing more is necessary than to take a fortified station upon the African coast, somewhere about the 29th degree of north latitude, near the confines of the Morocco dominions, to serve as a safe magazine or emporium for merchandise. From this station it would be easy to maintain a direct correspondence with the opulent merchants of Timbuctoo; regular caravans might be established, to depart at fixed periods; the protection of the Arabs can at all times be purchased at stipulated prices, which may be considered as premiums of insurance, or as a tax for convoy; and thus, in a little time, these caravans might carry out merchandise to and from Timbuctoo, with as much regularity and safety, and with less expence, than our fleets convey our goods to and from the West Indies. The expence of such a fortified station

station as is here proposed would be very moderate in comparison with the advantages it would produce, and it would be easy to draw out a plan for it; but I do not think it would be proper to go into detail here—*non est hic locus*. It has been well observed, that "commerce is the key of Africa;" and I shall only add that if the plan I have suggested were carried into execution, those interesting regions of Africa that have heretofore baffled the attempts of curiosity and enterprise, and remained for so many ages a sealed book to the inhabitants of Europe, would soon be explored and laid open. This is an object that cannot be indifferent to a prince who has so evidently evinced a desire to patronise science, and who is undoubtedly desirous to encourage, to facilitate, and to increase still further the vast geographical discoveries which have added such lustre to the reign of his august father.

VASCO DE GAMA.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
AS your Magazine circulates more extensively in foreign countries than any other production of the English press, I call the attention of the growers of FRUIT IN SPAIN, PORTUGAL, the LEVANT, and AZORES, to the imperfect and inadequate manner in which Great Britain and all northern countries are supplied with the unpreserved fruit of the south. Foreign grapes fetch at this time in London four shillings and sixpence, per lb. of sixteen ounces; oranges, twelve and fifteen shillings per hundred; and chesnuts, twelve shillings per peck: and, even at these rates, they are not plentiful. What an opening for a large fortune exists in the more rapid and abundant supply of articles so desirable in these climates!

Windsor, Dec. 20.

POMONA.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
AFTER passing many an hour of pain and uneasiness from a bad tooth, which I was advised not to have extracted, I was recommended by a friend to make use of the following remedy, which he stated to be infallible. "Take the inside of a nut-gall, and put a small piece into the hollow tooth, which is to be removed and replaced by another bit about every half hour, so long as any white matter comes away with the piece taken out. As my friend, as well as myself, have found this remedy, not a temporary, but a permanent cure, I feel desirous that

others who are or may be fellow sufferers with myself, should share the benefit of it.

January 19, 1814.

W. R.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
A PERSON who has the instruction of youth very much at heart, would thank any of your correspondents who can inform him as to the reception which the works of the late Mr. Clarke, of Hull, have met with in the different seminaries? Likewise as to the reception which Stirling's Edition of some of the Classics, for the use of schools, has obtained? And also, in regard to experienced benefits in the Interrogative System, lately adopted in many considerable schools?  
W.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
I SHALL feel obliged by any of your readers who may have it in their power, and will take the trouble to give me information respecting Pestalozzi, whom Madame de Stael, in her very interesting work on Germany, informs us, has formed and put in practice a system of instruction, that greatly assists the young mind in its progress towards knowledge. We are not informed where this very valuable member of society resides, nor how long his establishment has been formed: he is much occupied, it seems, with the poorer classes, and considers it of importance to provide them with safe and proper means of instruction; his pen is therefore devoted to their service, and at the same time that truth and morality are inculcated, the various situations and circumstances of humble life are painted with a force and warmth of colouring, which cannot fail to be interesting and attractive to them.

In the slight sketch with which Mad. de Stael has favoured us, of his system of instruction, we are struck with some points of resemblance to that introduced into this country by Mr. Lancaster. Yet in some respects it seems essentially to differ; neither reward nor punishment excite to the attainment of excellence; and not even the display of the greatest talents is suffered to encroach on the perfect equality that pervades this school of 150 children. Emulation and fear, which have been made the master springs of the Lancasterian, and of Dr. Bell's system, are here unknown. The reflection of Mad. de Stael upon this fact is beautiful: "*Combien de mauvais sentimens sont épargnés à l'homme quand on s'éloigne de*"

*son cœur la jalousie et l'humiliation; quand il ne voit point dans ses camarades des rivaux, ni dans ses maîtres des juges! La verité, la bonté, la confiance, l'affection entourent les enfants: c'est dans cette atmosphere qu'ils vivent et pour quelque temps du moins ils restent étrangers à toutes les passions haineuses, à tous les préjugés orgueilleux du monde."* Whether it be more salutary to preserve the mind as long as possible in this happy state of innocence and tranquillity, or early to exercise it in those trials and combats to which it must be exposed at some time or other, may admit of doubt.

C. S.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**I** INVITE some of your readers to furnish through your Magazine—

A catalogue of useful books for the servants' hall of large families.

And another for an hospital library.

They might be productive of much good, by employing usefully those hours of leisure, which are often worse than wasted.

Birmingham.

J—N.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**I** BEG leave, through the medium of your miscellany, to complain of what I think to be an abuse of the solemnity of an oath. I mean the practice of those people who, being the proprietors of some patent medicine, newspaper, or other article in great demand, are in the habit of appearing before the lord mayor, or some other magistrate, for the purpose of making affidavits as to the ingredients used in their nostrums, or the quality and sale of their goods, copies of which affidavits are usually prefixed to their hand-bills or advertisements.

Now, Sir, in my humble opinion, this is a practice which ought not to be allowed. An oath should not be administered except in cases of necessity, for the sake of justice, &c. For my part I should be more inclined to purchase goods of a man who gave me his simple word respecting their quality, than of him who should offer me his affidavit of the same thing.

GULIELMUS.

London, April 1, 1813.

## MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ACCOUNT of the LIFE and LABOURS of the COUNT DE FOURCROY; abstracted from the Eulogy delivered by CUVIER in the Imperial Institute.

**A**NTOINE FRANÇOIS DE FOURCROY, Count of the French Empire, Counsellor of State, Commander of the Legion of Honour, Member of the Imperial Institute, and of most scientific societies in Europe, Professor of Chemistry at the Museum of Natural History, Professor of the Faculty of Medicine at Paris, and Teacher in the Polytechnic School, was born at Paris on the 15th of June, 1755. His family had long resided in the capital, and several of his ancestors had distinguished themselves at the bar.

His father exercised in Paris the trade of an apothecary, in consequence of an office which he held in the house of the Duke of Orleans; but the Corporation of Apothecaries having obtained the general suppression of all such offices, he was obliged to renounce his employment; and his son grew up in the midst of poverty produced by this monopoly of the privileged bodies in Paris. He felt this situation the more keenly, because he possessed from nature an extreme sensibility of temper. When he lost his mother, at

the age of seven years, he attempted to throw himself into her grave; and the care of an elder sister alone preserved him, till he reached the age at which it was usual to be sent to the college. Here he met with a brutal master, who conceived an aversion to him, and treated him with cruelty. The consequence was a dislike to study, and he quitted the college at the age of fourteen, less informed than when he went to it. He now endeavoured to support himself as a writing-master. He had even some thoughts of going upon the stage; but the advice of Viq. d'Azyr, induced him to commence the study of medicine.

This great anatomist was an acquaintance of the elder Fourcroy. Struck with the appearance of his son, and the courage with which he struggled against fortune, he conceived an affection for him, and promised to direct his studies, and assist him during their progress. The study of medicine to a man in his situation, was by no means an easy task. He was obliged to lodge in a garret, so low in the roof that he could only stand upright in the centre of the room. Beside him lodged a water-carrier, with a family of twelve children. Fourcroy acted as physician to this numerous family;

mily; and, as payment, was supplied with abundance of water. He contrived, however, to support himself by giving lessons to other students, by facilitating the researches of wealthier writers, and by some translations which he sold to a bookseller. For these latter he was paid but half, but the same bookseller offered, thirty years afterwards, to make up the deficiency, when his author had become *Director General of Public Instruction*.

Fourcroy studied with so much zeal and ardour, that he soon became acquainted with the entire science of medicine. But this did not answer his purpose. It was necessary to get a Doctor's degree; and the expenses amounted to 250*l.* sterling. An old physician, Dr. Diest, had left funds to the faculty to confer a gratuitous degree and license, every two years, on the poor student who should best deserve them. Fourcroy was the most conspicuous of this description at that time in Paris; and he would therefore have reaped the benefit of this benevolent legacy, had it not been for the unlucky situation in which he was placed. A quarrel existed between the faculty charged with the education of medical men who granted degrees, and a society recently established by government for the improvement of the medical art. This dispute was carried to a great length, and had attracted the attention of the frivolous and idle inhabitants of Paris. Viq. d'Azyr was secretary to the society, and of course one of its most active champions, and was in consequence particularly obnoxious to the faculty of medicine. Fourcroy was unluckily the acknowledged *protégé* of this eminent anatomist, and this was sufficient to induce the faculty of medicine to refuse him the gratuitous degree. He would have been excluded in consequence from entering upon the career of medicine, had not the society, enraged at this treatment, and influenced by violent party spirit, formed a subscription, and contributed the necessary expences.

It was not possible to refuse M. de Fourcroy the degree of Doctor, when he was enabled to pay for it; but above the simple degree of Doctor, there was a higher one, that of *Docteur Regent*, which depending on the votes of the faculty, it was unanimously refused. This violent and unjust conduct of the faculty of medicine, made a deep impression in the mind of Fourcroy, and contributed not a little, by his subsequent influence, to the downfall of that powerful body.

Being thus entitled to practise in Paris, his success depended entirely upon the reputation which he could establish. For this purpose he devoted himself to the sciences connected with medicine, as the shortest and most certain road by which he could reach his object. His first writings showed no predilection for any particular branch of science. He wrote indifferently upon chemistry, anatomy, and on natural history. He published an *Abridgment of the History of Insects*, and a *Description of the Bursa Mucosa of the Tendons*. This last piece gave him the greatest celebrity: for in 1785 he was admitted, in consequence, into the Academy of Sciences as an anatomist; but the reputation of Bucquet, which at that time was very high, gradually led him to direct his principal attention to chemistry, and he retained this predilection during the remainder of his life, becoming the first and most celebrated chemist of his age.

Bucquet was at that time professor of chemistry in the medical school of Paris, and was greatly celebrated and followed, on account of his eloquence. Fourcroy became in the first place his pupil, and soon after his particular friend. One day, when an unforeseen illness prevented him from lecturing as usual, he entreated M. de Fourcroy to supply his place. He at first declined, and alleged his total ignorance of the method of addressing a popular audience. But, overcome by the persuasions of Bucquet, he consented; and in this first essay, spoke two hours without disorder or hesitation, and acquitted himself to the satisfaction of his whole audience. Bucquet soon after substituted him in his place, and it was in his laboratory and in his classroom, that Fourcroy first made himself acquainted with chemistry. He was enabled at the death of Bucquet, in consequence of an advantageous marriage, to purchase the apparatus and cabinet of his master; and although the faculty of medicine would not allow him to succeed to the chair of Bucquet, they could not prevent him from succeeding to his reputation.

There was a college established in the King's garden, which was at that time under the superintendance of Buffon, and Macquer was the professor of chemistry in this institution. On the death of this chemist, in 1784, Lavoisier stood candidate for the chair. But Buffon receiving more than a hundred letters in favour of Fourcroy, and the voice of the public was so loud in his favour, that he

was

was appointed to the situation, in spite of the high reputation of his opponent, and the superior interest that resulted from his fortune and situation in life.

Fourcroy continued professor at the *Jardin des Plantes*, during the remainder of his life, which lasted twenty-five years; and such was his eloquence, or so well was it fitted to the taste of the French nation, that his celebrity as a lecturer continued always upon the increase: so great also were the crowds that flocked to hear him, that it became twice necessary to enlarge the lecture-room.\*

He was elected a member of the National Convention in the autumn of 1792. That assembly, and France herself, were in a state of terror, produced by a vile conspiracy of despots to subjugate the country and overturn the government; and so sanguinary was the executive committee, that it was almost as dangerous for the members of the Convention to remain silent, as to take any active part in the business of that assembly. Fourcroy, notwithstanding his reputation for eloquence, and the love of fame, which appears to have been his prevailing passion, had prudence enough not to open his mouth in the Convention till after the death of Robespierre. This is the more to be wondered at, as it is well known that he took a warm part in favour of the revolution, and that he was a determined enemy to the order of things from which he had suffered so severely at his entrance into life.

He had influence enough to save the life of some men of merit, till at last his own life was threatened, and his influence of course utterly annihilated.

After the 9th Thermidor, 1794, when the nation was wearied with destruction, and when efforts were making to restore those institutions of science and education, which, during the reaction of the revolution, had been overturned and destroyed, Fourcroy was particularly active in this period of renovation, and it is to him chiefly that the entire system of schools established in France for the education of youth is to be ascribed. The Convention had destroyed all the colleges, universities, and academies throughout France. Three new schools

were therefore founded for educating medical men, nobly endowed, and connected with the University of Paris. The term Schools of Medicine was however proscribed as reviving the detested ancient regimen, and they were distinguished by the appellation of Schools of Health. The Polytechnic school was next instituted, as a kind of preparation for the military profession, where young men could be instructed in mathematics and natural philosophy, to qualify them for entering the schools of the artillery, the engineers, and of navigation. The central schools was another institution for which France is indebted to the efforts of Fourcroy. The idea was to establish a kind of university in every department, for which the young men were to be prepared by means of a sufficient number of inferior schools scattered through the department. But these inferior schools have never been generally established or endowed; and even the central schools themselves have never been entirely supplied with proper masters. Indeed it would have been impossible to have furnished such a number of masters at once. On that account an institution was established at Paris, under the name of Normal School, for the express purpose of educating a sufficient number of masters to supply the different central schools. Fourcroy lived however to see the whole in as good a train of establishment as the extent of the undertaking, and the wars in which France has been obliged to defend her existence, would admit.

As member of the Convention, or of the Council of Ancients, Fourcroy took an active part in all those institutions. He was also concerned in the establishment of the Institute, and of the *Museum d'Histoire Naturelle*. This last was endowed by the imperial government with the utmost liberality, and Fourcroy was one of the first professors; as he also was in the School of Medicine, and in the Polytechnic School. He was equally concerned in the restoration of the University of Paris, which constitutes a splendid part of Bonaparte's reign, and which will be long remembered with applause. The violent exertions which M. de Fourcroy made in the numerous situations which he filled, and the prodigious activity which he displayed, gradually undermined his constitution. He was himself sensible of his approaching death, and announced it to his friends as an event which would speedily take place. On the 16th of December, 1809, after

\* His style was precisely similar to that of his books, flowing and harmonious, but very diffuse, and destitute of precision; and his manner was that of a petit maitre, mixed with a good deal of pomposity, and an affectation of profundity.

after signing some dispatches, he suddenly cried out, *Je suis mort*, and dropt lifeless on the ground.

He was twice married: first to Mademoiselle Bettinger, by whom he had two children; a son, an officer in the artillery, who inherits his title; and a daughter, Madame Foucaud. He was married a second time to Madame Bellville, the widow of Vailly, by whom he had no family.

The character of M. de Fourcroy was exactly fitted to the country in which he lived, and the revolutionary government in which he finished his career. His occupations were too numerous, and his elocution too ready, to allow him either to make profound discoveries, or compose treatises of great depth or originality. The changes which took place in the science of chemistry were brought about by others, who were placed in a different situation, and endowed with different talents; but no man contributed so much as Fourcroy to the popularity of the Lavoisierian opinions, and the rapidity with which they were propagated through France, and most countries in Europe. His eloquence drew crowds to hear him, and he persuaded his audience to embrace his opinions.

He possessed an uncommon facility in writing, for his literary labours are exceedingly numerous. Besides his *Essays*, he published five editions of his *System of Chemistry*, each gradually increasing in size and value; the first edition being in two volumes, and the fifth in ten. The last edition, written in sixteen months, contains a vast quantity of valuable matter, and contributed considerably to the general diffusion of chemical knowledge. Perhaps the best of all Fourcroy's productions is his *Philosophy of Chemistry*, which is remarkable for its conciseness, its perspicuity, and the neatness of its arrangement. Besides these works, and the periodical work called *Le Medicin Eclairé*, of which he was the editor, there are above one hundred and sixty papers on chemical subjects, with his name attached to them as the author, in the *Memoirs of the Academy*, of the *Institute*, in the *Annales de Chimie*, or the *Annales de Museum d'Histoire Naturelle*, of which last work he was the projector.

The following is a summary of his chief labours and discoveries, according to Dr. Thomson.

1. He repeated the curious experi-

ments of Berthollet upon the evolution of azotic gas from animal substances.

2. He ascertained that ammonia is decomposed by the oxides of manganese, mercury, and iron; and that these oxides, at the same time, lose either the whole or a portion of their oxygen.

3. He ascertained that the most common constituent of biliary calculi, is a substance very similar in its properties to spermaceti.

4. He found that vegetable juices frequently contain a substance which coagulates when the juice is exposed to a gentle heat.

5. He ascertained the properties of several triple salts, which magnesia, and ammonia, and an acid, are capable of forming.

6. He published a very elaborate analysis of the quinquina, a species of bark from St. Domingo, which was considered at the time as a model for vegetable analysis.

7. His experiments on the brain contain several valuable facts, and his opinion approaches to accuracy.

8. The analysis of tears, and the mucus of the nose, by Fourcroy and Vauquelin, is valuable.

9. The analysis of urine, and of urinary calculi, by the same gentlemen, has been much admired.

10. A method of obtaining barytes in a state of purity, by exposing the nitrate of barytes to a red heat in a porcelain crucible.

11. He and Vauquelin ascertained by experiment that the three liquids, known by the names of pyromnecous, pyrolignous, and pyrotartarous acids, are vinegar holding in solution a portion of empyreumatic oil.

12. They ascertained the presence of phosphate of magnesia in the bones of all animals.

13. They discovered a quantity of uncombined phosphorus in the melts of fishes. They showed, likewise, an analogy between the pollen of the antheræ of some flowers, and the seminal fluid of animals.

14. They detected in the common onion the presence of a considerable quantity of saccharine matter, and showed by experiment that this saccharine matter was converted into manna by a spontaneous change.

15. They ascertained the properties of animal mucus, and showed that it differed from all other animal substances.

## ORIGINAL OR NEGLECTED DOCUMENTS,

ILLUSTRATIVE OF ENGLISH HISTORY:

*From Letters, State Papers, Scarce Tracts, &c. &c. found in Public or Private Libraries at Home or Abroad. To be continued Occasionally.*

## LANSDOWNIANA.

[It is well known that the late William, Marquis of Lansdowne, employed part of his active life in collecting MSS. and Papers illustrative of English History, and that after his death they were brought to the hammer, and the greater part of them purchased by the Trustees of the British Museum, at a cost of upwards of 6000*l*. The account of them, as prepared for the Record Commission by Mr. Ellis, we have printed at page 25 of this Number; but we here present our readers with some specimens of their contents, and propose to repeat a similar article two or three times per annum, till we have extracted the essence of the 1000 volumes of which they consist.]

## I.

*The Earl of Leicester to the Earl of Sussex; upon his Invitation of the Queen in her Progress to his House at Newhal, in the Year 1577; the strange Infection at Oxford Assizes. Vol. 25.*

My good Lord,

I HAVE shewed your letter to her Majesty, who did take your great care to have her welcome to your house in most kind and gracious part, thanking your lordship many times; albeit she saith very earnestly, that she will by no means come this time to *Newhal*; saying it were no reason, and less good manners, having so short warning, this year to trouble you; and was very loth to have come into these parts at all, but to fly the further from these infected places; and charged me so to let your lordship know, that by no means she would have you prepare for her this time; nevertheless, my lord, for mine own opinion, I believe she will hunt, and visit your house, coming so near. Herein you may use your matter accordingly, since she would have you not to look for her.

And now, my lord, we all do what we can to persuade from any progress at all, onely to remain at *Winsor* and thereabouts. But it much disliketh her not to go somewhere to have change of air. So what will fall out yet I know not, but must like to go forward, since she fancieth it so greatly herself. The infection in *Oxford* and the county faileth out to be onely at the assizes gotten, for none

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others of the town or country are touched but those present there at the gaol delivery, and of al that fel sick few recovered. Nor any that keepeth them, or cometh to them take any infection at all. And so God help your lordship, as I wish myself.

In hast this xxx July,

Your lordship's assured,

R. LEYCESTER.

## II.

*Device on the Banner of Henry VII. after the Battle of Bosworth.*

King Henry VII. after the battle of Bosworth-field, with great pomp and triumph rode through the city of London to the cathedral church of St. Paul, where he offered his three standards; in the one was the image of St. George; in the second was a red fyry dragon, done upon white and green sarsnet; the third was a yellow tarteran, in which was printed a dun cow: and after prayers *Te Deum* was sung, and he departed to the bishop's pallace, and there sojourned a season.

## III.

*Minute of a Signet of Charles the First, for the Title of his Son Henry Duke of Gloucester.*

Right-trusty and well-beloved cozen and counsellor, we grete you well. Whereas we are purposed (by God's permission) hereafter to create our dear and entirely beloved sonne Henry, (lately borne at our mannor of Oatlands) Duke of Gloucester, we have therefore thought good to declare our royall will and pleasure, that in the meane time he shall upon all occasions be called and styled Duke of Gloucester; and we will and require you to command our officers of armes to take notice thereof, and that they forthwith register in their office these our royall commands, to the end that all our lovinge subjects, of what degree soever, may the better be informed and take knowledge thereof, our royall pleasure being given and declared concerning the title of our deare and entirely beloved sonne James Duke of Yorke. And for so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant and discharge. Given under our signete at London.

To our right trusty and right well-beloved cozen and counsellor, Thomas, Earle of Arundell and Surry, Earle-Marshall of England.

G

Anecdotes

## IV.

*Anecdotes relating to several remarkable Persons, by Mr. Richard Symmonds.*

## KING CHARLES.

The committee of Somerset-House prized and made to amount out of the king's goods and movables, with the pictures, &c. 200,000*l.*, notwithstanding the queen had carried away, and himself caused to be carried away, abundance of jewels.

His pictures, which he bought of the Duke of Mantua, cost 20,000*l.* It is observed of him, that he gave most and pleased most those that had most abused and cheated him.

The queen of Bohemia, his sister, stood in fear of, and suffered herself to be ranted at to sell things to please the Ruperts and Cary.

The king had written a book with his own hand, wherein were many things on government, and in it a model of government for the nation, according to that of France, and to effect it how the bringing in the German horse, thereby to settle it. The old Earl of Bedford had seen or heard of this book, and being familiar with Oliver St. John, since chief-justice, told him of it, who by all means wrought with the Earl of Bedford, that he might see this book, which he accomplished, and made use of it against the king, which the king perceived, and found it to be Bedford, with whom he was much displeased.

*Earl of Cork*

Had the greatest estate of all the nobility in King Charles's time. He was bred a boy with an attorney by Sir William Mann, of Canterbury.

*Lord Arundel of Wardour*

Has 11,000*l.* or 12,000*l.* a year, was burnt in the hand for man-slaughter for a duel between Compton and Lord Chandos, Easter Term 1653.

*Lord Chandos*

Has 3000*l.* per annum. He married Lord Rivers' daughter. This Lord Chandos was burnt in the hand for that duel too, at the same time.

*George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham,*

Had in his prosperity 25,000*l.* a year in England and Ireland. Mr. Traylman, who was surveyor-general and his servant, told me so, June 1653.

*Waller, the Poet of Braconsfield,*

Had 2000*l.* a year; sold 500*l.* or 600*l.* to save his life.

*Pye.*

A certain company was reckoning up the families of the Pyes, and named

divers. At length one asked, what was Sir Edm. Pye, that married Lord Lucas's sister; one answered, he was Pye of Pye-Corner.

*Archbishop Chichley.*

One of the courtiers in Henry VI's time sent, by one of the king's servants, a pie full of rags as a present to Cardinal Chichley, as a scorn to his extraction, being the son of a broker or draper. The cardinal received the messenger very civilly, and desired him to present his service to the king, and give him many thanks, and to tell him, he desired his majesty to outgo his father Henry V. in all acts and prowess and virtue, as he had done his father in honours and preferments.

## V.

*Letter from Hugh Peters to Secretary Rushworth, desiring the Enlargement of Lady Newport.*

Honest Friend,

I understand that the Lady Harford is out and the Lady Aubigny; ye may remember that I had a promise for my Lady Newport, when you know my Lord Newport is here with us; I pray, therefore, let me intreat you not to fayle to get her out, and let her want nothing. I pray, and charge it upon mee what charge you shall bee at, shee shall have a coach and money sent her at her quarters. This is the request of great men here, and for good. I pray favour us in this case, and have you heartily saluted from

Yours,

HUGH PETERS.

London, Wednesday.

## VI.

*Letter from Colonel Algernon Sidney to the Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Fairfax, General of the Parliament Army.*

Sir,

I thought myself obliged to give you notice that the Parliament hath appointed me governor of Chichester, and that I am obliged to goe downe thither presently to enter upon my charge theare, after which I shall not fail to wait upon you, and to deliver up my regiment to whome you shall command me. I have not left the army without extreme unwillingnesse, and could not perswade myself to it by any other reason then that, by reason of my lameness, I am not able to doe the Parliament and you the service that would be expected from

Your most humble servant,

London, May 14.

AL. SYDNEY.

VII. Letter

## VII.

*Letter from Sir Wm. Dugdale to Sir John Cotton, objecting to Mr. Burnett, being a Scotchman, writing the History of the Reformation.*

For the worthily honoured Sir John Cotton, Bart. these.

Honoured Sir,

Perceiving by Mr. Burnett (whom I lately met with) that he expects you at your house in Westminster soon after Christmas, and intends to come to you for search of what you have in order to his purposed History of the Reformation; I thought fit to let you know that some of our most eminent bishops and orthodox clergy, hearing thereof, do not think him a competent person for such a work, being a *Scotchman*, as though none of our *English* divines were sufficient for such an undertaking: besides, we playnly see by his *Historie of the Dukes Hamilton*, how he is byast; for he lays the foundation of the late execrable rebellion totally upon the bishops; I am therefore advised to entreat you, that when he makes his address to you concerning this businesse, you will tell him, that you are and shall be willing to promote any good worke, but this being of weightye consideration, and he no *English-man*, you thinke it expedient to advise with some of our chiefest bishops therein. Sir, the high honour I bear to you, makes me thus bold to trouble you about this matter; praying therefore for your good health, I rest

Your most obedient servant,

WM. DUGDALE.

*Heralds' Office in London,*  
Dec. 20, 1677.

## VIII.

*Letter from Queen Anne to the Marquis of Buckingham, in behalf of Sir Walter Raleigh.*

Anna R.

My kind Dogge,

If I have any power or credit with you, I pray you let me have a triall of it at this time in dealing sincerely and earnestly with the king that Sir Walter Raleigh's life may not be called in question.

If you do it so that the success answer my expectation, assure yourself that I will take it extraordinarily kindly at your hands, as I am one that wisheth you well, and desires you to continue still as you have been a true servant of your master.

*To the Marquis of Buckingham.*

## IX.

*Letter from King James to Secretary Cecil.*

My little Beagle,

Aug. 8.

Ye and your fellows there are so proud now, that ye have gotten again the guiding of a feminine court in the old fashion, as I know not how to deal with you. Ye sit at your ease and direct all. The news from all the parts of the world comes to you in your chamber. The king's own resolutions depend upon your posting dispatches; and when ye list, ye can (setting on your bed-sides) with one call or whistling in your fist, make him to post night and day till he come to your presence. Well I know Suffolk is married, and hath also his handfull now in harbouring that great little proud man, that comes in his chair. But for your postmaster,\* who is wanton and wifeless, I cannot but be jealous of your greatness of my wife, for besides that the very number of three† is well liked of by women, his face is so amiable that it is able to entice, and his fortune hath ever been to be great with she-saints. But his part is foul in this, that never having taken a wife to himself in his youth, he cannot now be content with his grey hairs to forbear another man's wife; but for expiation of this sin, I hope that ye have all three, with the rest of your society, taken this day an enchanter cup of thankfulness for the occasion, which fell out a time when ye durst not avow me: and here hath been kept this day the feast of King James's delivery at St. John's House. All other matters I refer to the knave, the bearer's report, and so fare you well.

JAMES R.

\* Cecil. † Lord Henry Howard.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

## TO-MORROW.

SEE o'er yon grave a mourner weeps,  
And heaves the heart-felt sigh;  
In that cold grave a Father sleeps,  
Hid from each mortal eye;  
But grief's first dreadful tumult o'er,  
Delusive hopes return;  
And whisper, "Mortal, weep no more,  
"Mae was not made to mourne!"

He listens to the syren lay,  
Though his heart is filled with sorrow,  
And paints a better-brighter day  
To-morrow!

And does to-morrow's sun arise  
To bring his heart relief?  
Or does it find his languid eyes  
Free from the tears of grief?

No—he still lingers o'er the sod,  
To bid a last adieu;  
And scenes which once a Father trod,  
Affection brings to view;  
He's found that the sad child of grief,  
Who feels the keen pangs of sorrow,  
May hope in vain to find relief

To-morrow.

'Tis thus with many happy scenes  
We form of future joys;  
A cloud of sorrow intervenes,  
And all our bliss destroys:  
Nought but the present moment's ours—  
This we may call our own;  
But the events of future hours  
Are known to God alone:  
For he who now is happy, gay,  
And who laughs at future sorrow,  
May sleep beneath a heap of clay

To-morrow.

40, W—S—. JAMES B. BROWN.

#### THE FEATHER AND THE OCEAN.

By Dr. WOLCOT.

A FEATHER from a gannet's tail,  
Dropp'd in the middle of the ocean,  
Well drench'd and tumbled by the gale,  
He did not much admire his motion:  
"Where am I?" quoth the feather with a  
whine;  
"Oons! on the ocean's nasty stinking brine!"  
"Sir Plume," quoth Ocean to the feather,  
"It seems you don't much like foul weather:  
But pray be grateful, if you please;  
For, pert young gentleman, d'ye see,  
Your lofty parent, but for me,  
Had never earn'd his bread and cheese."

#### SONNET TO THE MOON.

HOW we delight to view thee, silver Moon!  
Swift o'er Heaven's concave in thy chariot glide,  
Delight to view thee near thy highest noon  
Riding aloft in full majestic pride:  
Sublime thou sit'st above our earthly gaze,  
Before thy car two milk-white coursers run;  
Pleas'd we behold thee dazzled at the blaze  
Of thy fierce brother, the day-ruling Sun.  
Now as thou travellest thy custom'd way,  
Impart, impart to them thy genial light,  
Who thro' the distant Polish deserts stray,  
Amidst the horrors of the wintry night;  
Who wander houseless o'er the northern plains,  
Where war with famine join'd and devastation reigns.

MICHAEL PRENDERCAST.  
*Merchant Tailors School.*

WRITTEN in ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL,  
On seeing the Monuments raised by Parlia-  
ment to the Memory of our Naval and Military Heroes.

THE victors' brows with laurel crown'd,  
And trophies rear'd on high,  
Delight the mind; but ah! delight  
Not oft without a sigh.  
For orphans' tears and widows' groans  
The shrinking soul appal;  
And nor may glory nor may gold  
The father lost recal.

O yet once more your aid impart,  
And bid the battle cease;  
Then raise another monument—  
A MONUMENT OF PEACE.  
*Huntskill. JAS. JENNINGS.*

#### EPIGRAMATIC IMPROMPTU,

On the arrival of the Horses in Birmingham  
to enact at the Theatre there.

By Mr. PRATT.

HEROES and Heroines, by your leave,  
'Tis folly now to strut or grieve;  
And ye, poor bards dramatic,  
No longer boast *Sel* attic,  
Ye all may now right soundly sleep,  
And *Tha.* may smile and *Pom.* may weep—  
For hark! to trumpet and to drum  
The *Conquerors Equestrian* come.  
And which, amongst ye all, I pray,  
So many characters can play,  
Make war, make love, and die away?  
See how they prance, and paw and kick,  
To make ye all with envy sick,  
Make players, poets, stand aloof,  
And own the glories of the hoof!  
Make *Dryden's*, *Otway's*, *Shakespeare's* forces  
Confess the triumph of the *Horses*;  
In short, make Folly, as she passes,  
Turn a whole audience into Asses.

#### THE EOLIAN HARP.

By S. DACRE.

THAT Harp untouch'd by mortal hands,  
Like love, each gentle heart commands;  
Awakes the soul, illumines its fires,  
With fancy warms, with thought inspires.  
Let the light breeze salute the strings,  
And every note in concert rings:  
So woman's angel smile must give  
The spell that bids each feeling live.  
The breeze flits by—the music's o'er,  
The syren strain allures no more;  
And love's bright flower as quickly flies—  
It buds, it blossoms, droops, and dies.

#### THE CALM.

By W. TAYLOR.

LO! the dark clouds dispersing fast,  
Proclaim the tempest's raging past;  
Creation smiling, sees once more  
Peace the departed calm restore,  
Views the rough elements oppress'd  
To yield destructive war for rest.  
Elate with glee the lab'ring hind  
Resumes the wonted task assign'd,  
And joyous hails the calm serene  
That gives new lustre to the scene:  
With gentle breath from yonder trees  
Zephyrus fans the dying breeze,  
And Echo's voice serenely clear,  
Responsive vibrates on my ear.  
Again the shepherd pipes his flute,  
And warbling birds, that late were mute,  
Pour forth from yonder bloomy sprays  
A note of thankfulness and praise,  
To see the smiling God of Day  
Returning, beam a cheering ray;

For Phœbus now diffusive beams  
His heav'n-constructed light, in streams;  
Producing in the drops of rain,  
Refraction's richly tinted stain;  
Forming beneath the vaulted skies  
A beauteous bow of various dyes!  
Iris, in earlier days mine eyes  
On thee transfixed with rapt surprise,  
Have gaz'd till my transported views  
Lost the last fragment of thy hues;  
Till feeling the celestial glow  
Which inspiration's powers bestow,  
Expand my fancy, lift my soul,  
To change for earth high Heav'n's control!

## ODE TO POETRY.

By F. W. CRONHELM.

VIRGIN divinely lovely,  
Hither thy joy-sandal'd feet bend,  
Leading the flowers;  
Come and repose on thy suppliant  
Looks of angelical love.  
Fairest, thy loose flowing raiment  
Which in the loom of the Graces  
Wove Inspiration,  
Streams, like a gold-bedropt lily,  
Soft on the playful gale.  
Beams of sweet transport diffusing,  
Stars of the morning thine eyes are:—  
Laving thy smooth neck,  
Shoulders, and bosom's snow tresses,  
Streamlets of love-spells! go wand'ring  
Down from the flower-twined laurel wreath  
Over thy beautiful form.  
Sweetly amid the green laurels  
And the dividing locks rises  
Thine iv'ry forehead:  
Thus beams a palace of crystal  
Thro' the enchanted groves.  
As the young moon thro' the white clouds  
Lovely shines, so through its thin veil  
Glimmers thy bosom.  
Hither, O passing fair, hither  
Come at thy suppliant's vow.  
Come, and from thy balmy lips  
Pour aloft a rapt'rous song!  
Strike a new, melodious measure  
From the heav'n-born victor lyre  
And fly, thou song of rapture, high;  
And swell thy music, victor lyre!  
Till on wings of ecstasy  
Soar sublime my ravish'd soul,  
Away! away! away!  
To the palaces, and groves, and meads  
That deck the magic streams in Fancy's world.

SOLILOQUY OF A MURDERER,  
Standing on the edge of a Precipice.

OH! that the earth would ope his massive jaws,  
And let me to her murkiest cavern fall:  
Where I might hide me from the light of day,  
From sun, and moon, and stars. They hate me,

From man, whose form now sorely terrifies me.  
From beasts and screaming birds, and trees and  
plants.

Where shall I hide me from the glary day?  
Where find repose? Alas! there's none for me;  
No rest—no rest—horror attends me now.  
My blood is sour; heart blasted, brain on fire:  
Then come, Despair! come, come, I say—  
Despair!

Tear out my scalded eye-balls from their scoops;  
Pluck out my heart by the roots—give it to  
dogs,—

Or cast it smoking to the fiends of hell,  
A fit repast for demons! Rest, no rest!—  
Ah! see his form; it beckons me. I come:  
Here will I plunge, and meet this spirit in hell,  
G. G. FORDHAM.

TRANSLATION OF THE  
DULCE DOMUM.

By JOHN HINCKLEY.

IN chorus join, companions dear!  
Why silent sleeps the tongue?  
Noble our theme, our song—  
Home's music, sweet, sincere;  
Sweets, that we'll echo loud and long.

## CHORUS.

Let Home, sweet Home, salute the ear,  
Home, Home!-- Is aught so sweet, so dear?  
Belov'd, delicious, blissful Home!  
Re-echoing thee, to thee we come.

Near is the time—Hail, blissful hour!  
O'er us thy pleasure shower!  
The toil of study past,  
The goal we reach at last;  
Long wish'd for goal of Thought's grave lore.

## [CHORUS.]

Away with books; tired Muse, away!  
From their harsh theme we stray.  
Away with cankering care!  
We'll revel free as air.

When trouble's past, the bliss how rare!

## [CHORUS.]

Hills, meads, in smiling pleasure shine.  
We'll Nature's gala join.  
Each bird, that seeks the nest,  
Proclaims, how Home is blest.  
Then oh! be ours its joy divine!

## [CHORUS.]

Giles, bring the snorting horses nigh.  
They come—we go—we fly.  
The lovely threshold dear,  
The mother's kiss---the tear,  
With bliss o'erflowing sweet, we'll share.

## [CHORUS.]

To thee, paternal roof, all hail!  
Let songs of joy prevail.  
O daystar, why thy glow  
Dost thou delay to show?  
Loved guide to the best joys we know!

## CHORUS.

Let Home, sweet Home, salute the ear,  
Home, Home!-- Is aught so sweet, so dear?  
Belov'd, delicious, blissful Home!  
Re-echoing thee, to thee we come.

*Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.*

AUTHOR OF JUNIUS.

**T**HE whole business of the letters of Junius was to give popularity to the cause of Wilkes. They were written chiefly during Wilkes's confinement in the King's Bench, which lasted two years, from April 1768 to April 1770.

The style of these letters, so distinguished for a hissing effervescence of declamation, which dilates every drop of scandal into an all-besmearing lather of venom, is exactly that of Wilkes. Compare his papers in the North Briton; compare the two letters No. 69 and 70, in the first volume of Woodfall's edition of Junius: both the exordiums especially have his classical allusion, his trim elegance, his antithesis, and his sarcasm. The letters signed, *Junia*, *Junius* in reply thereto, and *Correggio*, display a practised lubricity of metaphor, only probable from the author of the Essay on Woman.

Woodfall, as appears from vol. II. p. 234, had applied to Wilkes for annotations to the letters of Junius: now this very edition contains notes, which hardly any other man than Wilkes could have furnished, and which reveal for the first time the source of the imitation of Junius.

Junius sometimes abuses Wilkes; but this was a convenient mask, and, as he himself observes, was so managed, as not to leave a scar. He sometimes differs from Wilkes; but only when Wilkes found it rather necessary to go further than he approved, in order to conciliate the Bill-of-Rights club. Wilkes was always, in fact, accommodated even by the resistance of Junius.

Wilkes, and Wilkes only, could produce, and did produce, autographs of Junius, independently of Woodfall.\*

ADDITIONAL SCRIPTURES.

There is a prospect of our obtaining authentic additions to the Bible; and those, from the manuscripts in the library of Paris.

M. de Sacy has given extracts from *the book of Enoch*, there preserved, which still forms a part of the Christian canon in Abyssinia, and formed a part of the Jewish canon in the time of Christ. He has also given extracts from *the Divan*, which probably contains genuine writings of John the Baptist, preserved to this day by his followers, who remain a baptist sect in Galilee and Arabia.

\* Wilkes's own Letters are the best refutation of this hypothesis.—EDITOR.

A CORRUPT JUDGE.

Sir Henry de Bath, a justiciary of the kingdom, was in 35 Henry III. accused by Sir Phillip Darcy of falsehood in the king's court, and by another of his fellow justices for acquitting a malefactor for a bribe, which so incensed the king against him, as at the parliament then holden he breaks out in a rage, protesting that whosoever would kill him should be acquitted for the deed: yet afterwards this Sir Henry was released, paying 2000 marks and restored to his place.

TYTHES.

Athelwolfe, king of the West Saxons, gave the tenth part of his kingdom for the service of God, and an annuity of 300 marks to be bestowed in pious uses at Rome, and went thither twice in person with his youngest son, Alfred, whom Pope Leo the Fourth anointed a king, at eleven years of age.

LAWS OF ALFRED.

King Alfred first collected the laws of his predecessors and others, the kings of the Saxons, and by grave consent of his states assembled, made choice of the fittest, abrogated the rest, and added others. By him was the first division of the land into shires, hundreds, and tithings; and by him public schools had their beginning or reviving.

CELEBRATED CHIMNEY-SWEEPER.

This country has produced many literary artisans, farmers' boys, milk-women, and others, who enjoy some popularity of fame: but not one chimney-sweeper occurs in the list. Holland had the glory of producing the most celebrated of chimney-sweepers. He wrote in Latin, under the name *Beronicius*, a poem, in two cantos, entitled, *Georgarchontomachia*: it describes an insurrection of the peasants against the barons, and was printed at Middelburg, in octavo, during the year 1766.

CHRISTOPHER MYLIUS.

In a catalogue of authors buried in London would occur the name of Christopher Mylius, who died there in 1754, on his way to the West Indies, whither he was going, under Prussian patronage, and with recommendations from the physiologist Haller, for purposes of natural history.

He had published, in 1744, "Three Dialogues on Important Truths, with this motto, or epigraph, *Obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit*. The first dialogues defends

defends the infinitude of nature, and leans to pantheism. The second contends for the eternity of the world, and may be thought to have furnished some arguments to Dr. Toulmin. The third maintains that St. Paul understood by divine inspiration, θεοπνευστος, the natural efficacy of a holy temper, and of a mind devoted to God.

## WELSH BOAST.

The Welsh boast that they exceed all the world in three things, having the first Christian king, emperor, and monastery, in the world, Lucius, Constantine, and Bangor.

## SUBSIDIES.

The first double subsidy that ever was granted was in 31 of Queen Elizabeth, and which Sir Edward Mildmay, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that it made his heart quake to move for a double subsidy, there being a single subsidy granted so lately as in the 29 of Elizabeth, and said he hoped not to see a double subsidy granted again; but afterwards, in 33 Elizabeth, there was a treble subsidy granted; in the 39th of the same reign the subsidy was quadrupled.—*Cook's Arguments for Ship Money.*

## PRICE OF MEAT REGULATED.

In 25 Henry VIII. it was enacted that butchers should sell their beef and mutton by weight; beef for a halfpenny the pound, and mutton at three farthings. At that time fat oxen were sold for 30s. 8d. each, and fat wethers for 3s. 4d. and a fat lamb for 12d.—*Stow.*

## OLD ENGLISH PENNY.

In Edward the First's time the penny was wont to have a double cross with a crest, in such sort that the same might be easily broken in the middle, or in a quarter, and so made halfpence or farthings. In the 8th of Edward the First they

were first made round; then 20d. weighed an ounce troy.

## HOPS FIRST USED.

There was an information exhibited about the 4th of Henry VI. against a person, for that he put a kind of unwholesome weed into his brewing called a *hop*.

## RESTORATION OF ANAGRAMS.

Calvin printed in 1539, at Strasburg, his *Institutions*: he calls himself in the title-page, Alcuinus, after the English preceptor of Charlemagne. Now Alcuinus, is the anagram of Calvinus; and this is the earliest modern instance of the adoption of an anagrammatic device. So that Calvin, if not the inventor, was at least the restorer of anagrams.

## OLIVE TREES.

Oil is very dear in this country. The West Indians complain that we do not consume enough of their produce. Why will they not plant olive trees, and manufacture what we should be glad to consume? Olive trees are best propagated by means of suckers; the seedlings produce olives of uncertain quality. The wood is prized by the inlayers. The method of pickling green olives in brine, after steeping them in lime-water, was known to Columella: and olives so prepared, were already esteemed at the tables of the Romans.

## BACKGAMMON.

The Emperor Claudius was so fond of backgammon, that Seneca supposes it would be his punishment in hell, to play with a bottomless dice-box. *Ludere pertuso fretillo, et fugientes tesseras semper querere.* The younger Agrippa was the most intimate friend of Claudius; whence it may be inferred, that he too was a gammon-player, and ingratiated himself by teaching the game. He won at gammon the sovereignty of Palestine.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JANUARY.

\* \* Communications of New Books and Titles are solicited.

## AGRICULTURE.

**M**EMOIRS of the Caledonian Horticultural Society. No. III. 8vo. 3s.

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Some Details concerning General Moreau, and his last Moments: followed by a short Biographical Memoir; by Paul Svinine, charged to accompany the General on the Continent. 6s.

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Taciti Germania et Agricola, ex edit. G. Brotier, curâ R. Relhan. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

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The Banker's and Merchant's Almanack for 1814; containing bankrupts, dividends, and certificates for the year, &c. &c. 7s. 6d.

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years of age. His other recent productions are a fine copy of the **Diana Titian**, in the **Stafford Gallery**, in which he has happily imitated the Venetian colouring, and has endeavoured to restore the exact manner of **Titian** when the picture was in its perfect state; an Italian greyhound for **Mr. Heathcote**; a spaniel for **LORD DARNLEY**; a stallion for **Sir JOHN SHELLY**; and a portrait of **Mr. PARWORTH**, the architect. He is at this time employed on a rich and pleasing view of **Tabley Tower**, in the park of **Sir JOHN LEICESTER**, in **Cheshire**.

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The literary world are naturally curious to know the progress and fate of the interference of the **Prince of Wales** in the affair of the **HERCULANEUM MSS.** about which we excited a lively interest above twelve years ago. The mission of **Mr. HAYTER** to **Naples**, to support which a grant was made by **Parliament**, terminated in that gentleman sending to **England** six of the original charred **Papiri**. These were received at **Carlton-house** in the year 1805, and it was hoped that **British** genius and art might have led to some improved means of unfolding them. In truth, a room was

filed

fitted up for the purpose, and much ingenuity exerted; but, we lament to say, without any success. It was suggested that steam might give consistence to the charred vegetable, and this menstruum was tried on one of the rolls; but it reduced it to an inseparable pulp. Delicate mechanical means were then applied to unravel a second, but the result was equally unsuccessful; and, discouraged by two failures, the other rolls have remained unexamined, and are now in possession of Dr. Young. Mr. Hayter's arrival at Naples, backed by British capital, gave new vigour to the business of unfolding; and although but eighteen MSS. had been developed in forty years, yet, during six years, he was the cause of nearly 200 of the whole 1800, being completely or partially unrolled. Of course Mr. Hayter left Naples with the court, on the French invasion taking place in 1806; but he carried with him to Palermo ninety-four *fac-similes* of MSS. and afterwards brought them to England, and presented them to his royal master, as the result of his mission. These the Prince judged it proper to present, through the medium of Lord Grenville, its Chancellor, to the UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, in the just expectation that that learned body would gratify the literary world by their speedy publication. Mr. Hayter himself afterwards received an appointment from the Prince, and resided some time at Oxford, to aid the labours of the professors by his experience; but we are concerned to find that the appointment has lately been superseded, and that there now exists, in consequence, no immediate prospect of the publication of these treasures.

Sir EGERTON BRYDOES proposes to gratify the lovers of black-letter literature with another periodical work. It will appear on the 1st of March, at four shillings, (to be continued monthly,) and be entitled, *RESTITUTA*, or the Titles and Characters of Old Books in English Literature, and their Authors, revived.

A complete edition of SWIFT's works is printing, under the supervision of WALTER SCOTT, esq. with a Life of the Author, Notes Critical and Illustrative, &c. &c. It will extend to nineteen volumes 8vo. handsomely printed. Upwards of a hundred original Letters, Essays, and Poems, by Dean Swift, which have not hitherto been printed with his works, will appear in this edition. These have been recovered from Theophilus Swift, esq. Dublin, from a collection of

manuscripts of various descriptions, concerning Swift and his affairs, which remained in the hands of Dr. Lyons and Major Tickell, from originals in Swift's hand-writing, in possession of Leonard Mac Nally, esq. from Matthew Wled Hartstonge, esq. who has furnished much curious information, from laborious researches made through various journals and collections of rare pamphlets, in which many of Swift's satires made their first appearance; and from Dr. Berwick, who has obliged the editor with some curious illustrations of the Dean's last satirical Tracts. In the Biographical Memoir, it has been the object to condense the information afforded by Mr. Sheridan, Lord Orrery, Dr. Delany, Deane Swift, Dr. Johnson, and others, into one distinct and comprehensive narrative.

A new edition is preparing of GRAY's Poems; with Extracts Philological, Poetical, and Critical, from Mr. Gray's Original Manuscripts, selected and arranged by Mr. MATHIAS.

Since the decease of the late Dr. GARTHSHORE, the literary and scientific public have lost a luxury which was enjoyed in the weekly *conversazioni* of the worthy Doctor, at which were regularly assembled the resident *cognoscenti* of the metropolis, and where strangers were able to meet with many of those men of genius whose works had excited curiosity in regard to their persons and conversation. The doctor himself was more distinguished for his urbanity than his erudition; but he was known to be wealthy, and a standing of forty years in his profession, made most of the literati his juniors, and conferred a character of respectability on meetings at his house, which can scarcely be acquired under less favourable circumstances. It is, however, to be regretted, that no gentleman of equally general connections has condescended to resume the accommodation afforded by the amiable Garthshore; because it is much desired by the public at large, and because it would scarcely fail to gratify himself and his friends. At present the only assemblage of this kind is at the house of SIR JOSEPH BANKS, the venerable and respected President of the Royal Society. It takes place every Sunday evening during the session of the Society, and has now, for many years, been the constant resort of learned foreigners, and of many of our distinguished literati and men of science. Here are to be found Literary and Phi-

losophical Journals from every part of Europe, and from hence are generally disseminated, the various discoveries and improvements which are constantly making in every branch of science. The house of Sir Joseph Banks has thus served, for thirty years past, as a fountain to which those who thirst after knowledge resort to satisfy themselves, and where, however insatiable, they never fail to obtain new draughts from his never-failing springs. The other places of rendezvous at which a lover of learning may gratify himself on the introduction of a Fellow, are the Thursday evening meetings of the ROYAL and ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETIES, which take place at Somerset-house during eight months of the year. At these meetings papers are read, and other business transacted, till half-past nine o'clock; and previously, and in the intervals, the members of both, and their friends, meet for conversation and exchange of personal civilities in the common anti-room. These, therefore, are the only present opportunities afforded to men of letters of periodically meeting in this metropolis; and, as far as they extend, they are unexceptionable, interesting, and desirable accommodations. The meetings of the Society of Arts are strictly devoted to business, and there is no anti-room for conversation. The Royal, London, Russel, and Surrey Institutions are, in like manner, unprovided with rooms for literary and scientific conversation. Mr. BROOKES has connected something like a *conversazione*, in subordination to his lectures; and two or three booksellers, and other tradesmen, have attempted to institute periodical meetings; but without the requisite universality, and consequently without permanent success. The deaths of Cavenish and Garthshore deprived the public of the two principal sources of gratification of this nature; and it is for the purpose of pointing out the deficiency, and stimulating some gentleman of similar respectability to revive their meetings, that we have been induced to make these observations.

The REV. JOSEPH BERINGTON has completed, and will publish in April, a literary History of the Middle Ages; comprehending an Account of the State of Learning, from the close of the reign of Augustus, to its revival in the fifteenth century. It is intended to supply what has long been a *desideratum* in English literature; tracing the declension of the human faculties from the highest pitch of

cultivation to the lowest state of torpor and neglect; shewing the effects produced on philosophy and general literature by the arts of the sophists and the reveries of the schoolmen; and delineating the slow and gradual process by which learning was revived, and a new impulse given to the arts of civilized life.

On the subject of Mr. TODD's new edition of Johnson's Dictionary, noticed in our last, we think it proper to add the following interesting particulars. Mr. Todd's object has been to select from the writings of our best authors, a mass of useful and impressive words, which prove the wealth of our language, and to correct numerous etymologies which are found in the dictionary of Dr. Johnson. Other evidences of his attention will appear in a correction of some mistaken references, or imperfect citations, which Dr. Johnson has given; and in the production of examples to many words which wanted illustration, as well as others which required additional authority. He has derived assistance from some communications of importance by Mr. Malone, Mr. Horne Tuoque, and others. The plan of Dr. Johnson has, in all the improvements, been respectfully followed.

Mr. HENRY ELLIS, Keeper of the Manuscripts in the British Museum, is preparing a new edition, with additions and a continuation, of the History of St. Paul's Cathedral, in London; extracted out of original Charters, Records, Leiger Books, and other Manuscripts, by Sir WILLIAM DUGDALE, knt. Garter Principal King at Arms. The first Part will be published in March, price two guineas, and the work continued quarterly until completed, in five parts.

A further improvement is projected in the education of youth, calculated to give a LIVING and MORE PRACTICAL EFFECT to the business of schools. It is proposed to publish a *weekly newspaper*, under the title of the ACADEMICAL GAZETTE; consisting of a selection of authentic intelligence of the preceding week, with Notes and Illustrations, calculated to inform young persons in regard to the origin, cause, and relation of public events, and the nature of the real business of the active world. Of course every thing will be omitted of an indelicate or immoral character, as well as every sentiment of party feeling, either in religion or politics; and facts alone, as far as they possess the usual criterions of certainty, will be detailed in pure and perspicuous language. Prize Essays, Translations,

lations, Poems, and Mathematical Questions, with extracts from new publications, will form a regular feature of such a paper. The whole is designed either for public or private reading, in schools of both sexes, the expence being inconsiderable to a class or form, or to every three or four pupils. Nor will such a paper fail to recommend itself to the preference of families in which there are children or females; because it will possess all the popular attractions of a newspaper, without any of those faults and deformities which arise from their indiscriminate collection of materials. It will be circulated by post, free of postage, to every part of the united kingdom, and will be to be had of all dealers in newspapers, at nine-pence per paper, or ten shillings per quarter. It will appear on Wednesday the 2d of March, that day being the middle of the interval between the Sunday papers, and calculated to convey to its subscribers the contents of Tuesday's London Gazette. A limited extent of advertisements of school books, and of a scholastic or family nature, will be admitted. It will, we understand, be conducted by a graduate of one of our universities, resident in London. On the first view of such a design, it would appear, that it will find its way, in greater or smaller numbers, into every seminary of education in the empire, and that it cannot fail to be attended by important and useful results.

Mr. D'ISRAELI is preparing a History of the Quarrels of Authors, as a Continuation of his Account of their Calamities; including Specimens of Controversy from the Reign of Elizabeth.

The Rev. Mr. DIBDIN has finished the printing of the first two volumes of his Descriptive Catalogue of the early-printed Books, and of many valuable First Editions, in the Library of Earl Spencer; and is considerably advanced in the press with the third volume.

Captain LOCKETT, of the College of Fort William, is preparing for the press, an Account of his Researches amongst the Ruins of Babylon, which he visited in the year 1811, and explored with the most minute attention. His work will contain Plans and Views of the Tower of Nimrod or Belus, and the other vestiges of remote antiquity still visible in the neighbourhood of Baghdad and Hillah, where he was fortunate in collecting a number of inscribed bricks, gems, and medals. The work will form

four hundred pages quarto, and is to be published in England.

His Treatise on Arabic Grammar will soon appear. It comprises a Translation of the Work entitled *Kaufeeah*—extracts from the *Tahzeib al meutek*—the *Mukhtasser al Maani*—the *Telkhees*, and other abstruse and scientific Compositions; with Notes and Illustrations compiled from the Essays of the best Commentators.

Mr. ARROWSMITH has just finished his eight-sheet map of the country between Constantinople and Delhi, including the entire surface of modern Persia. This map, like most others of the same eminent geographer, is compiled from original materials, and includes many new determinations of positions and objects hitherto uncertain or unknown. Among other novelties he has accurately laid down the heads of the Ganges, till now obscured by superstition, which it appears lie to the south of the Himalaya or Snowy Mountains, between 78 and 80 of east longitude, and 30 and 31 of north latitude.—Mr. Arrowsmith's next great work will be an eight-sheet map of India.

We have already adverted to the claims made by the public libraries to eleven copies of every new publication. Our remarks were intended to expose the pernicious effect of the new construction of the law, and we are happy to learn that the subject has since engaged the attention of many of the literati. Among others Mr. BRITTON, the antiquary, has turned his attention to the subject, and is preparing a pamphlet wherein he purposes to investigate in detail the laws and policy on which the requisition of the public libraries is founded. A dispassionate discussion of the question, such as may be expected from this gentleman, will place the interests of literature under much obligation to him.

Sir WILLIAM OUSELEY is preparing an Account of the Countries visited by him in 1810, 1811, and 1812, as Secretary, during his brother's Embassy to Persia, whence he returned by way of Armenia and Turkey in Asia. While in Persia, he obtained, through the influence of the ambassador, permission to explore many places little known to Europeans. He traced the marches of Alexander from Persepolis and Pasargarda to the Caspian Sea, and has collected many ancient gems and medals, besides manuscripts in the Pahlvi or dialect of the Fire-Worshippers. His work will be embellished with maps, views, inscriptions, and other engravings,

engravings, illustrating not only antiquities, but modern manners and customs, and will occupy two large volumes. The following anticipations, in regard to this work, are found in a letter addressed by Sir Gore Ouseley to Colonel Greville Howard, and lately printed in America :

"In March 1812," says he, "I concluded a treaty with the Shah, by which the paramount influence of the English at this court is, I trust, ensured for ever. Ere this, my brother SIR WILLIAM has reached England with it, and he probably before I arrive will give his researches to the world. I sent him into Mazinderan on the banks of the Caspian, and gave him every opportunity, whilst with me, of rooting up such precious remains of antiquity as yet are allowed to exist by the present race of barbarians. But I much fear that there is little to be seen in Persia which can properly be called antique, except the ruins of Persepolis, and of another ancient city (name unknown) near Murghat, and the tomb of Solomon's mother. The characters and sculptures in both are evidently coeval; the former, as yet undecyphered, are the arrow-headed characters delineated in Bruyn, Kempfer, Chardin, and other travellers. There are a set of sculptures and inscriptions to be found in Persia in tolerably good preservation, from 12 to 1500 years old, all appertaining to the Sassaman dynasty of Persian kings, cut on the native rock near Persepolis, at Shafur, Bisitun, Gehran, Shiraz, and other places; but, as far as I have been able to decypher them, they do not contain more than De Sacy has very ingeniously given to the world. The language is the old Persian, and the character Pehlevi. The sculptures are very spirited; and as Shafur (Sapores) conquered the Roman emperor Valerian, it is more than probable that he made some of the captive Greeks or Romans exert their talents to immortalize him. The more modern remains scarcely deserve notice, except as proofs of the magnificence and power of the Changizian princes and those of the Sefevi dynasty. Some of the former, of 6 and 700 years standing, surpass any structure of the present day, and might at a trifling expense be repaired. But, unfortunately, it is not the fashion to repair or finish the buildings of other princes; and therefore the most beautiful mosques, palaces, and baths of Shah Abbas, Tahmas, and others, are gradually giving way to the temporary structures of the Kajars, built with sun-burnt bricks, and totally devoid of taste or convenience. In short, the sun of Persia has set. Science is confined to the modest few. The arts are totally lost, and there is not public spirit or munificence enough to encourage the revival of them. I have been greatly disappointed, as you may imagine, having

conceived so much more exalted an idea of Persia from their own books."

R. SOUTHEY, esq. poet laureat, has nearly ready for publication, *Inscriptions triumphal and sepulchral*, recording the acts of the British army in the Peninsula.

Mr. DANIELL's *Picturesque Voyage round Great Britain*, will commence with a *Picturesque Voyage from the Land's End towards Anglesea*. The Voyage will be written by Mr. RICHARD AYTON, and illustrated with coloured prints, engraved by Mr. WILLIAM DANIELL, from his own drawings, made expressly for the purpose. It will be published in *Monthly Numbers*, each number to contain two plates, coloured, with sixteen pages of letter-press, price 10s. 6d. and consist of fourteen numbers, forming one large volume, in imperial quarto. The first number to appear on the 1st of February.

Mr. PINKERTON's *General Collection of Voyages and Travels*, forming a complete History of the Origin and Progress of Discovery, and embellished with above 200 engravings, will be completed in 17 volumes, 4to.

The same Editor's new modern Atlas, from Drawings executed under his own eye, with all the advantages afforded by the latest improvements in Geographical precision, will be completed in twenty Numbers, each containing three Maps, at one guinea each.

The Second Part is printing of PROFESSOR PLAYFAIR's *Outlines of Natural Philosophy*.

The booksellers appear to speculate on the speedy return of Peace, for we never remember, at any one time, more works in preparation, or in the press, than at present. As no branch of industry has suffered more than literature during the war, and as no class of men judge more correctly of questions of political justice than all those connected with the press, and the trade of books, so none are more generally anxious for the termination of the unavailing horrors of war. How many fine establishments connected with literature and the arts, have withered, or have been destroyed by its blighting and anti-social effects! May the more universal circulation of books, during the promised peace, prevent the recurrence of similar calamities, by raising the mass of the people above the sinister arts of corrupt or wicked politicians!

The ingenious MRS. WEST has in the press *Alicia de Lacy*, a historical novel, in three volumes.

The Rev. JOHN SHARPE, B. A. late Scholar

Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford, Curate of Elstead and of Treyford, Sussex, announces, in one volume, royal 4to. a translation of the History of the Kings of England, from the arrival of the Saxons, A.D. 449, to his own Time, A.D. 1143, by WILLIAM of MALMESBURY. Collated with authentic MSS. with a Preface, Notes, and an Index.

A political work is announced, under the title of Outlines of Annals for the first three Years of the Regency of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

A Praxis of the Hebrew, Samaritan, and Syriac Alphabets, is printing by the Lord Bishop of St. David's; and, a Hebrew and Arabic comparative Vocabulary; also, the Book of Job (in Hebrew) with Miss Smith's translation on the opposite page, by the same Bishop.

The first part of Researches in Greece, by MAJOR LEAKE, will be confined to inquiries into the language of the Modern Greeks, and the state of their literature and education, with some short notices of the dialects spoken within the limits of Greece, viz. the Albanian, Wallachian, and Bulgarian, and will be published in February.

The Royal Society consists at present of 644 members; i. e. 600 English and 44 foreign.

It is remarkable of ZERAH COLBURN, the boy famous for his powers of mental calculation, that for four generations his family and himself have had six toes on each foot, and five fingers on each hand; the additional finger growing out of the metacarpal bone of the little finger, and the additional toe out of the metatarsal bone of the little toe. Of his father's seven children, four had the natural number, and three this preter-natural number.

A warm, but interesting controversy has existed in late numbers of the *Medical and Physical Journal*, relative to the case of a girl of the name of ANN FOOKS, of Bedford, who for several months is alledged to have vomited her urine. Dr. Yeats, an eminent physician of Bedford, affirms the fact, and has published in that Gazette of the Faculty all the details of her extraordinary case.

Mr. BOWYER announces an engraving, commemorative of the origin, progress, and beneficial effects, of the British and Foreign Bible Society; from a picture painted by T. STOTHARD, esq. R.A.—Britain is represented as receiving the Bible from a convoy of Angels, and is in the act of recommending it to the various nations of the world, in an attitude of adoration. The various groupes of

figures with which she is surrounded, are habited in the costume of the countries to which the Bible has been sent, and among the most prominent are the Turk, Russian, Persian, Hindoo, Chinese, Tartar, American, Esquimaux, Laplander, African, Swede, Pole, French, Italian, and Roman Catholic priest.

He proposes also to publish a Series of Twelve Views, commemorative of the Seat of War on the Continent.

He also announces an historical engraving, as a companion to the Death of Wolfe, of the Death of the gallant Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. surrounded by fifteen distinguished officers, whose portraits are introduced.

Mr. R. SLATE, of Stand, near Manchester, has in the press a volume of Sermons, never before published, selected from manuscripts, and preached by the following eminent nonconformists: Oliver Heywood, of Coley; Thomas Jollie, of Althorne; Henry Newcome, of Manchester; and Henry Pendleburg, of Holcome. Biographies of the authors will be prefixed to the Sermons, containing an account of their sufferings for nonconformity, many particulars of which are taken from their private papers, with which the editor has been favoured by some of their descendants.

Mr. HODGSON's Treatise on Aneurisms and Wounded Arteries will appear early in March. It will form an 8vo. volume, with a volume of highly finished engravings in royal 4to. which will be sold separately.

Mr. STEWART, lecturer on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery, has in the press, A Treatise on Uterine Hemorrhage.

An Essay on Medical Economy, comprising a sketch of the state of the profession in England, and the outline of a plan for increasing its usefulness and respectability, is announced for early publication.

Mr. PARRY is preparing for publication, Poems and Essays, original, and selected by the late Hon. Mrs. CASSANDRA TWISLETON, with Biographical Memoirs of that Lady.

The Rev. J. F. Usko, who has resided in the East upwards of 20 years, has in the press, A Grammar of the Arabic Language.

Proposals have been issued by Mr. ELMES, of Chichester, for publishing a Course of Popular Lectures on Civil Architecture. Mr. Elmes has investigated the origin of the different styles, and has chiefly confined himself to historical and critical,

critical, in preference to technical, observations. The work will be elegantly printed in royal 4to. illustrated by prints, and no more copies will be printed than are subscribed for.

Mr. ELMES intends also to print a new edition of the *Parentalia*, or *Memoirs of the Family of the Wrens*. The additions will consist of an appendix of original matter by the editor, original letters, and other valuable documents of Sir Christopher Wren, many of which have never before been published. The author has been employed three years in measuring, investigating, and delineating every part of St. Paul's Cathedral, for an intended publication solely devoted to that monument of his genius. He was thus induced to search the public libraries of London, Oxford, &c. and he has been favoured with several original documents on the subject, by the only surviving descendant of that celebrated artist.

The subjects of the Chancellor's prizes at Oxford for the ensuing year are,—For Latin verse: *Germanicus Caesar Varo Legionibusque supremis solvit*.—For an English Essay: a comparative Estimate of the English Literature of the 17th and 18th Centuries.—For a Latin Essay: *De Ephorum apud Lacedæmonios magistratu*.—Sir Roger Newdigate's prize:—*Niobe*.

The subject of the NORRISIAN Prize Essay for the ensuing year is, "The Baptism of John,—was it from Heaven, or of Men?"

The subjects appointed for the two prizes given by the Representatives in Parliament for the University of Cambridge, for the best exercises in Latin prose for 1814, are,—Senior Bachelors: *Utrum ex Hominibus fanaticis, an scepticis, plus detrimenti Respublica capiat*.—Middle Bachelors: *Quo magis Instituta civilia et ecclesiastica inter se convenient, eo melius Rempublicam administrare licet*.

The subject of the dissertation for the Hulsean Prize for the present year is, "On the comparative value of Prophecies and Miracles, as Evidences for the Truth of Christianity."

An Analytical Catalogue of Books is in preparation, illustrative of the History and Topography of the United Kingdom.

Mr. NEELE, the engraver, has in course of publication, an elegant Imperial quarto Atlas, to extend to four parts, at one guinea each.

The third volume is printing of A Translation of the Record, called *Doomsday*; containing the Counties of Leicester, Warwick, Stafford, Salop, and

Chester, including part of North Wales, and Lancashire, by the Rev. WILLIAM BAWDWEN, vicar of Hooton-Pagnell.

A work is in preparation on the *Border Antiquities of England and Scotland*, comprising Specimens of the Architecture, Sculpture, and other Vestiges of former Ages, from the earliest Times to the Union of the Two Crowns.

A topographical work is announced under the singular title of *Moonshine*; consisting of remarks, in verse, on various subjects; and on part of England and Wales, particularly Arundel, Northampton, Bath, Hereford, Brecon, Anglesea, Caernarvon, and the adjacent seats.

The History of Essex is in preparation, illustrated by numerous engravings, after the accurate and original drawings taken on the spot; by Mr. G. OGBORNE. With portraits of the celebrated and remarkable natives of the county, and a summary of their lives; by Mrs. ELIZ. OGBORNE.

Dr. REES's great Cyclopedia, we are enabled to say, will positively be completed in seventy-two parts, of which fifty-two are before the public.

Among other ancient marbles with which Dr. E. D. Clarke has decorated the vestibule of the university library at Cambridge, is one from the *Cumnerian Bosphorus*, which bears the following inscription:—

ΤΕΙΜΟΘΕΟΣ ΔΑΣΕΙΟΣ ΧΑΙΡΕ  
ΤΕΙΜΟΘΕΟΣ Ο ΠΑΤΡΑΣ ΟΣΙΟΣ ΦΩΣ ΠΑΙΣ  
ΔΕ ΔΑΣΕΙΟΣ  
ΤΡΙΣ ΔΕΚΑΤΑΣ ΕΤΕΩΝ ΤΕΡΜΑΤΙΣΑΣ  
ΕΘΑΝΕΣ  
Α ΤΑΛΑΝ ΟΙΚΤΕΙΡΩ ΣΕ ΠΟΛΥΚΛΑΥΣΤΩΙ  
ΕΠΙ ΤΥΜΒΩΙ  
ΗΤΥΝ ΔΕ ΣΥΜΗΡΩΝ ΧΩΡΟΝ ΕΧΟΙΣ  
ΦΘΙΜΕΝΟΣ.

A new translation of Juvenal into English Verse, has been made by CHARLES BADHAM, M.D. physician to the Duke of Sussex, &c. &c. It will include the Latin Text of Ruperti and a copious body of notes, and will appear early in the spring.

A new, superb, and improved edition of the *Delphin Classics*, in quarto, to be entitled "the Regent's edition of the Classics," has been undertaken, to be published by subscription; dedicated by permission to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

Dr. MADAN's Translation of Grotius de Veritate Religionis Christianæ, with the additional books of Le Clerc, will speedily be published. It is adapted to the Latin Text of Mr. Hewitt's edition, printed at the Clarendon press, in 1807; and copious notes by Grotius, Le Clerc, Dean Clarke, L'Oste, and Madan, will be added.

Dr.

Dr. ARMSTRONG, of Sunderland, has nearly ready for publication, *Facts and Observations relative to the Puerperal Fever*, in one volume, octavo.

A funeral oration is printing on GENERAL MOREAU, on the model of the orations of Bossuet, Massillon, &c. containing an animated biographical sketch of his public and private life.

A History of the Hundred of Edisbury in Cheshire, by GEORGE ORMEROD, Esq. M.A. F.S.A. of Charlton, near Chester, is in considerable forwardness, and may probably be followed by the other hundreds, from the pen of the same gentleman. The pedigrees of the extinct and existing county families are about forty; and among the principal subjects of the hundred are the castle of Beaston, and the sites of those of Frodsham and Northwich, the Seven Cowes, and other tumuli on the forest of Delamere, the camps of Edisbury and Kelsborough, Ince Grange, Busbury College, and the Abbey of Vale Royale.

Mr. RYLANCE is completing his English and Spanish Vocabulary lately published, with some rules for the pronunciation of the English language. The same gentleman also intends to prepare a Sequel to the Imperial and County Annual Register of 1810, for which he wrote the political History of Europe.

Early in March will be published, in two volumes, 12mo. an historical Romance, called *Love and War*; by ALEXANDER STIVEN.

Mr. BRITTON's History and Description of Salisbury Cathedral, will be produced in five numbers, on April 1, June 1, August 1, October 1, and December 1. Each number will contain six engravings; and a few copies will be printed with proofs and etchings, and a very small number in folio, to class with Dugdale's *Monasticon*.—The architectural drawings are by F. MACKENZIE, and the plates by Messrs. LE KEUX.

Some members of the University of Oxford, have announced the British Biography of the last century. The field is ample, and the stores of information so copious, that it can scarcely fail, if executed with moderate intelligence, to be one of the most interesting books in the language.

A plan is on foot to transplant into Britain, the superior oak of Poland; the Swirk, a superior species of fir; the white ash; and the Polish maple; all trees of great worth, for ship and house building, and of singular beauty as picturesque objects. It is worthy of remark, that in

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that country it is usual to plant trees in straight lines, in the direction of the prevailing winds, by which means they protect one another, and allow the wind to pass freely in the intervening spaces.

A junction has been formed of Nicholson's Philosophical Journal and Tilloch's Philosophical Magazine; the latter work will in future be conducted by Messrs. NICHOLSON and TILLOCH.

Mr. S. BANKS, of the R. C. S. will speedily publish, a *Treatise on Diseases of the Liver and Disorders of the Digestive Functions*; including admonitory Suggestions to Persons arriving from Warm Climates.

In the University press, Cambridge, are in preparation, Morelli Thesaurus Græcæ Poeseos; sive Lexicon, Græco-Prosodiacum, curâ MALTBY, 2 vol. royal quarto;—and Dawes Miscellanea Critica, 8vo. curâ KIDD, editor of *Opuscula Ruhnkeniana*.

Mr. KIDD is also preparing some Criticisms, Tracts, &c. by the late Professor Porson, to be printed at the Cambridge press.

An edition is printing at Oxford of *Livii Historia*, 4 vol. 8vo. under the direction of a gentleman of eminence in the University, from the text of Drakenborch; and it will contain the various readings, and the whole of the Notes both of the 4to. and 12mo. editions of Crevier.

There is at this time in forwardness, in the University press, Edinburgh, *Novum Lexicon, Græco-Latinum, in Novum Testamentum, congressit et variis Observationibus Philologicis illustravit* JOH. FREDER. SCHLEUSNER; to form two thick volumes in 8vo. It has been conducted by the Rev. James Smith, D.D. Mr. John Strauchon, and Mr. Adam Dickinson, and the principal improvements will be a translation of the German passages, rectifying a number of mis-quotations in the original, and some observations by the Editors.

Mr. T. BOOSEY has just imported, *Adelungs Mithridates oder Allgemeine Sprachender*, as a specimen of the Lord's Prayer in 500 Languages, in three thick volumes, 8vo.; and also a considerable number of Russian books, among which we observe translations of the *Vicar of Wakefield*, *Tom Jones*, *Don Quixote*, and the *Devil on Two Sticks*.

Mr. G. DAVIES, of Lizard-street, is about to publish a Key to Mr. Bonycastle's Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.

A Bible and School Commission has  
I been

been instituted at the Cape of Good Hope.

New editions are preparing for publication of Mr. Pegge's *Anecdotes of the English Language*; with considerable additions from the Author's MSS.; and of Mr. Wharton's *History of Kiddington*, with Additions.

A volume under the title of *Sermonets, with Anecdotes*, is announced, by Miss HAWKINS and Mr. HENRY HAWKINS.

A Poem in six Cantos is printing, under the title of *The Paradise of Coquets*.

The Rev. I. COBBIN has in the press, *Plain Reasons for Infant Baptism*; particularly designed for Christian parents, and candidates for adult baptism.

A Practical Essay on the Diseases of the Vessels and Glands of the Absorbent System; with an Appendix, containing Surgical Cases and Remarks; by WILLIAM GOODLAD, Surgeon, Bury, is in the press.

The Rev. JOHN MALHAM, Vicar of Helton, in Dorset, has completed four parts of his *History of England*. This work will consist of 132 numbers, or 11 parts; and will contain whole-length portraits of the British monarchs, with their coats of arms, the great seals of England, and the British coins, and a variety of other engravings illustrative of English history. It is to be comprised in one large folio volume.

Mr. WILLIAM JAKES has now in the press, a *Brief Memoir of the Life and Writings* (with Extracts from the Letters) of Christlieb Von Exter, son of Dr. Von Exter, physician to his Prussian Majesty, who died at the early age of ten years and four months.

Mr. MAC-HENRY, author of an improved *Spanish Grammar*, has in the press, a volume of *Exercises on the Etymology, Syntax, Idioms, and Synonyms, of the Spanish Language*.

#### FRANCE.

Strabo has lately been translated from the Greek into French, at the command of the Emperor Napoleon, by a triumvirate of French savans, M. de la PORTE du THEIL, M. GOSSELLIN, and M. CORAY, the last of whom is a native of Smyrna. The translation was executed by the first and last of the above-mentioned scholars; and the geographical notes were written principally by M. Gosselin. In the accomplishment of their undertaking, the translators have enjoyed the incalculable advantage of a free access to the treasures of the Imperial Library, in which M. de la Porte du Theil is one of the keepers of MSS.

Accordingly we have many various readings and improvements of the text produced from manuscripts. It has been long known and regretted, that the Ninth Book of Strabo, which contained a description of a great part of Greece, exists only in a very mutilated state. It was natural to suppose that the *lacunæ*, which are very numerous, proceeded from the defective condition of some one ancient MS. from which all the more recent transcripts were made. By singular good fortune, M. Dutheil has discovered this very archetype, which is the MS. No. 1397, of the Imperial Library at Paris, of which the leaves containing the ninth book are eaten away by moisture or the moths. This MS. he says, is demonstratively older than the twelfth century; all other MSS. which had previously been collated, are more modern; all were manifestly copied from this, and that too in its mutilated state. It turns out, moreover, that instead of *fifty lacunæ* in this book, the number specified in the editions, there are at least *two thousand*, great and small; but of these, nineteen twentieths have been restored, from conjecture, by the writers of the various transcripts, by the help of Stephanus Byzantinus, the Epitome of Strabo, the extracts of Gemistus Pletho, &c. M. Dutheil has therefore very judiciously prefixed to his translation of the ninth book, an exact copy of the original text, as it stands in the MS. 1397.

SIR HUMPHREY DAVY, who is at Paris, has been chosen Corresponding Member of the 1st class of the Institute, in the room of Mr. Kirwan, by 47 votes out of 48.—The Lady of Sir R. WEBBER has just landed in England from Paris, and she states that that city was perfectly tranquil; that the Emperor is received with the usual respect on his frequent appearances in public; and that on her route to the coast, she saw great numbers of conscripts marching with cheerfulness to their respective head-quarters. This respectable statement merits our notice, merely because the flames of war continue to be fed by unauthenticated counter-assertions, printed in certain stock-jobbing newspapers, to aid *time bargains* and *gambling policies*.

An edition of Herodotus, Gr. et Lat. is in the press at Strasburgh, with all the Notes of Wesseling, Gale, and Gronovius, also a Collation from ancient MSS. to be edited by J. SCHWEIGHAEUSER, upon the plan of the Bipont. editions of the Greek Classics, forming 8 volumes, octavo.

## PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS,  
LONDON.

**I**T is now twenty-eight years since this illustrious body made any communication to the world, and in consequence much expectation was excited by the announcement of a volume of their Transactions. We must refer our readers to the work itself, or to the able and full view of it in *the Medical and Physical Journal*, for an account of the papers purely medical; we shall however introduce the substance of several papers of general interest, and certainly the most valuable in the volume.

*Of Headachs, which arise from a defective Action of the digestive Organs; by Pelham Warren, M. D. F.R.S.—*

The symptoms of these headachs vary very much in different individuals, but in all cases some of the following circumstances are present. In general, restlessness precedes the attack, which is followed by uneasiness of the head, and want of the usual distinctness of ideas, oppression of spirits, disinclination, and sometimes incapacity for mental exertion, chillness of the body, coldness and dampness of the hands and feet. Next succeeds pain or dull aching of the head, sometimes of the forehead only, at others affecting the crown of the head and posterior part of it, attended with a sensation of coldness and tightness of the scalp, slight giddiness, weight, pain, distension, and stiffness of the eyeballs. In some cases, as these symptoms increase, they are accompanied by tingling and numbness of the fingers and hand.

The tongue, in this disorder, is usually covered with a yellowish white fur, and is often very considerably coated with it. The pulse is of the natural frequency, but languid. Nausea is often present, but seldom in so great a degree as to produce vomiting. There is usually flatulency, and a sensation of dryness and inactivity of the bowels. The appetite is seldom impaired, even during the attacks of pain: it is, on the contrary, often preternaturally increased, especially for those sorts of food which are apt to disagree with the stomach.

If these headachs be allowed to pursue their natural course they generally terminate in a few hours; but when they have become habitual, they are often protracted through one, two, or more days. Such are the general symptoms; and when these prevail, the functions of the

liver, stomach, and bowels, will be found inactive, or improperly exercised.

But besides the headachs depending upon these defects, there is another species of them which seems to arise solely from a faulty action of the stomach. In this form of the disorder the pulse is also languid and feeble, but not more frequent than natural; the tongue is whitish, and slightly coated, the edges of it are of a pale red colour. The patient perceives a sensation of mistiness before the eyes, and general indistinctness of vision; he feels a dull pain or weight in the head, attended with some confusion, is slightly giddy, and fearful of falling.

These symptoms are attended with an uneasiness or irritation of the stomach, a slight nausea, and often by a sensation of constriction of the fauces, accompanied with a watery secretion from the posterior part of the mouth. Coldness, slight stiffness, or numbness of the fingers are sometimes present, and the other parts of the system are in general affected with a degree of nervous sensibility.

When headach is caused by chronic disease of the bones of the skull, it is distinguished by the constancy of the pain; which is confined to one spot, whence violent shootings proceed to some fixed point.

The nervous headach is distinguished by the absence of constitutional disorder, and by the smallness of the space on the surface of the head which the pain occupies.

The disorder which I have described is not peculiar to any age or sex; but it prevails most with young and middle-aged persons, who are of anxious minds, of a relaxed frame of body, and accustomed to indolent or sedentary habits. This structure of constitution and mode of life are unfavourable to the perfect execution of the digestive functions. The stomach in consequence becomes unequal to its office, the secretion and passage of the bile are slow, irregular, and imperfect, the bowels become costive, the circulation of the blood languid, and the nervous system is rendered too susceptible.

To these errors of digestion both forms of headach may be traced, and upon a short review of some of the immediate consequences of this state of the digestive functions, it will appear that headachs of the second form may with great probability be attributed to a fault in the

stomach, and those of the first description to a defective action of the upper bowels.

From the intimate connexion which exists between the nerves of the stomach and the brain, any casual derangement of the digestive process commonly communicates its influence to the head. But when an unhealthy disposition of the digestive organs has taken place and become established, impressions made upon the stomach are sometimes instantaneously transmitted to the brain, and in general with great rapidity. Under such circumstances, the presence of acid in the stomach, and the reception of certain kinds of food, are often within a short time followed by headach, attended with particular symptoms.

Upon the whole, that form of headach which is attended more with confusion than pain, and in which there is a temporary dimness of sight, appears to depend chiefly upon a defective action or secretion of the stomach; the other, which is the most prevalent form, more particularly upon inactivity of the upper bowels, from whatever cause it may be produced, and an imperfection of that part of the process of digestion in which the bile is concerned; but in the majority of instances the whole of the digestive functions appear to be more or less implicated.

In the treatment of headachs of the first description the following practice should be adopted:—When a headach is forming, or already formed, a purgative ought immediately to be given; and that should be preferred which has been found to act most speedily upon the stomach and upper bowels of the individual who is the subject of the attack; and the dose of it should be repeated every half hour, or oftener, till some mitigation of the pain in the head and mistiness of the sight takes place, or a disposition to action is perceived in the upper bowels. It will be found, that as this disposition is increased, and the contents of the upper bowels are carried forward in the course of the intestinal canal, the affection of the head will be diminished; that the luminous objects floating before the eyes will disappear, and that no trace of the disorder will remain, except soreness and tightness of the scalp. The symptoms yield sometimes before an evacuation of the bowels has been procured, sometimes after a slight motion, and in almost every instance before the complete operation of the purgative.

If acidity be present, magnesia is the

best and most expeditious purgative. This combined with rhubarb; the saline purgatives dissolved in mint, peppermint, or any other cordial water; and in general those aperient medicines, which operate mildly and quickly, are to be preferred. When the stomach and bowels are cold and sluggish, the compound extract of coloquintida, or other compound purgative formulæ, combined with aromatic powders, will be found convenient. Upon the whole, it is not very material what purgative is made use of provided it act expeditiously.

To prevent a recurrence of the disorder, attention must be paid to diet and regimen. In general butter, the fat of meat, pye-crust, bacon, and other greasy substances, dried and salted meats, nuts, acids, and those sorts of food which readily take on an acid fermentation, are to be avoided. The use of wine, and of other fermented liquors should be very much limited, and in some instances entirely discontinued.

Air and regular exercise, particularly on horseback, are indispensable: early hours, and the moderate habits which they induce, should be encouraged; the direct rays of the sun, and the confined air of heated rooms ought to be avoided: the skin should be kept warm, and rather disposed to perspiration; the feet should be protected by warm clothing, and carefully preserved from moisture or wet.

Headachs of the second description, or those which I have attributed chiefly to a disordered state of the stomach, require a less active treatment. In these cases the purgative should be just sufficient to prevent the stomach from retaining such portions of food as may escape the full action of digestion. For this purpose a few grains of rhubarb, two or three grains of the compound extract of coloquintida, a grain of Socotrine aloes, or any other convenient purgative, may be administered daily, either before dinner, or at any time when the individual has notice from his own feelings that the inconvenience experienced in the stomach is likely to proceed so far as to occasion headach.

If tonic medicines be deemed necessary, they should be mixed with gentle aperients. Weak infusions of quassia, of camomile flowers, of Cascarella bark, of gentian root, or the extracts of these bitters, in which form they are more grateful to the stomach, combined with a purgative, will be sufficient for this purpose. The stomach, in these cases, will rarely admit of the use of steel or zinc; but in many

many instances will receive benefit from the use of the mineral acids. Spice, either in the form of medicine, or mixed with the food, gum-ammoniac, sagapenum, small doses of assafoetida, myrrh, and other remedies which belong to this class, are the best stimulants.

*On the Climacteric Disease; by Sir H. Hallford, bart. F.R.S. &c.*—The human constitution, in its progress to maturity, undergoes repeated changes, by which its energies are developed, and it reaches, at length, that degree of perfection, whatever it may be, of which the individual nature is capable.

Other changes too, of an important kind, generally occur in the decline of life; and philosophers have amused themselves with calculating the period at which these must happen, from the successive alterations which the frame underwent in early youth; not taking into their account the influence which moral causes have in our progress through life, in disturbing the regularity of natural processes, nor considering that various accidents and habits of living more frequently determine the number of a man's years, than the strength of the stamina with which he was born.

It will not be disputed, however, that the alteration of the condition of the system in age, is not so well marked as that which took place in the beginning of life; and it must be admitted, that in some persons who have reached very great age, no such alteration has been manifested at the epochs which have been called climacteric. The period of the occurrence of this change in men, in general, is so very irregular, that it may be occasionally remarked at any time between fifty and seventy-five years of age, and I will venture to question, whether it be not, in truth, a disease rather than a mere declension of strength and decay of the natural powers. To the argument, by which it is maintained that it is mere decay, it may be sufficient to answer, that men frequently rally from the languid and feeble condition of their system into which this change had thrown them, become to a certain degree themselves again, and live for years afterwards.

But it appears to me to have the signs of a marked and particular disease, and I would describe it as a falling away of the flesh in the decline of life, without any obvious source of exhaustion, accompanied with a quicker pulse than natural, and an extraordinary alteration in the expression of the countenance.

Sometimes the disorder comes on so

gradually and insensibly, that the patient is hardly aware of its commencement. He perceives that he is sooner tired than usual, and that he is thinner than he was; but yet he has nothing material to complain of. In process of time his appetite becomes seriously impaired: his nights are sleepless, or if he get sleep, he is not refreshed by it. His face becomes visibly extenuated, or perhaps acquires a bloated look. His tongue is white, and he suspects that he has fever.

If he ask advice, his pulse is found quicker than it should be, and he acknowledges that he has felt pains occasionally in his head and chest; and that his legs are disposed to swell; yet there is no deficiency in the quantity of his urine, nor any other sensible failure in the action of the abdominal viscera, excepting that the bowels are more sluggish than they used to be.

Sometimes the headach is accompanied with vertigo; and sometimes severe rheumatic pains, as the patient believes them to be, are felt in various parts of the body and in the limbs; but, on inquiry, these have not the ordinary seat, nor the common accompaniments of rheumatism, and seem rather to take the course of nerves than of the muscular fibres.

In the latter stages of this disease, the stomach seems to lose all its powers; the frame becomes more and more emaciated; the cellular membrane, in the lower limbs, is laden with fluid; there is an insurmountable restlessness by day, and a total want of sleep at night; the mind grows torpid and indifferent to what formerly interested it; and the patient sinks at last, seeming rather to cease to live, than to die of a mortal distemper.

Such is the ordinary course of this disorder in its most simple form, when it proves fatal. When the powers of the constitution are superior to the influence of the malady, the patient loses his symptoms gradually, recovers his rest and his appetite, and, to a certain degree, his muscular strength and flesh; but the energies of his frame are never again what they were before, nor does the countenance recover its former volume and expression.

I should observe, that though this climacteric disease is sometimes equally remarkable in women as in men, yet most certainly I have not noticed it so frequently, nor so well characterised in females. Perhaps the severe affections of their system which often attend the bearing of children, or, what is more likely, the change which the female constitution

stitution undergoes at the cessation of the catamenia, may render subsequent alterations less perceptible.

Of the various immediate causes to which this malady may owe its commencement, there is none more frequent than a common cold. When the body is predisposed to this change, any occasion of feverish excitement, and a privation of rest at the same time, will readily induce it. I have known an act of intemperance, where intemperance was not habitual, the first apparent cause of it. A fall, which did not appear of consequence at the moment, and which would not have been so at any other time, has sometimes jarred the frame into this disordered action. A marriage contracted late in life has also afforded the first occasion to this change; but above all, anxiety of mind and sorrow have laid the surest foundation for the malady in its least remediable form.

Physicians will not expect me to propose a cure for this malady. In fact, I have nothing to offer with confidence, in that view, beyond a caution that the

symptoms of the disease be not met by too active a treatment. It is not very improbable that this important change in the condition of the constitution is connected with a deficiency in the energy of the brain itself, and an irregular supply of the nervous influence to the heart. Whatever, therefore, would weaken the general system must be detrimental; and it seems in all cases of this kind more prudent to direct local than general evacuations for the relief of occasional congestions in the blood vessels.

For the torpor of the stomach and digestive organs the warmer purgatives are generally preferable to those of a saline kind; and I have often been better satisfied with the effect of the decoctum aloes compositum than that of other evacuants.

If the system appear to be surmounting its difficulties, the Bath water may be recommended with probable advantage, particularly if the stomach has been weakened by intemperance, and still more especially if symptoms of gout shall have been blended with those of the climacteric malady in its course.

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## PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

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MR. WILLIAM BRUNTON'S, of *Butterley Iron Works, Derbyshire, Engineer; for Machinery for propelling or drawing Carriages upon Roads or Railways, without Horses; also Vessels upon Canals.* Dated May 22, 1813.

ON a waggon, cart, or other vehicle, fit for roads or railways, or on a boat, barge, or other vessel, employed upon canals or navigation, Mr. Brunton proposes to place the moving power, (say a steam-engine,) by which the said waggon, cart, boat, or other vehicle or vessel, is to be propelled or drawn. And he effects the progressive motion of the same by means of one, two, or more bars or legs; but he describes only two, which act against the ground or against a rope, chain, bar, or rod; and which bars or legs are attached to, or connected with, the said moving power in such manner as to receive from the said moving power a reciprocating motion, something similar to the motion of a man's legs when in the act of walking; which reciprocating motion may be communicated from the said moving power, to the said bars or legs by any of the usual and fit mechanical means employed by machinists to give a reciprocating motion, nor can any com-

petent machinist err in rendering the said bars or legs, to which he communicates such reciprocating motion, efficient for the purpose of propelling the wheel carriage or floating vessel, that carries the said moving power, if he take care not to make the angle too great or too small, at which the lower extremity, or what he calls the feet of the said bars or legs, act or press alternately or conjointly (but the alternate action will generally be found most convenient) against the road or railway when the body to be moved is on land, or against the bottom or sides of the canal or navigation, when the body to be moved is on water. The lower extremities of the said levers, bars, or legs, should be furnished with one or more pieces, which he calls feet, made of wood or of metal, of a breadth proportioned to the material or materials against which they are to act. The more soft or loose these materials are, the broader should be the soles of the said feet; and the said feet will be found to act best when they are attached to the said bars or legs, by means of joints, in such a manner as to allow the feet to adapt or accommodate themselves to the various inclinations or inequalities which the

the road or material may present, that they may the better keep hold of the road or material against which they are to act, with the whole or with the greater part of their surface.

He constructs the said bars or legs of metal or of wood, and of such length, that during the act of propulsion, the angle formed by the said bars or legs, and the surface of the road, may be such as to afford sufficient resistance from the materials propelled against to overcome the friction of the body to be moved. This angle admits of considerable latitude, but will be found to answer best when between fifty and seventy degrees.

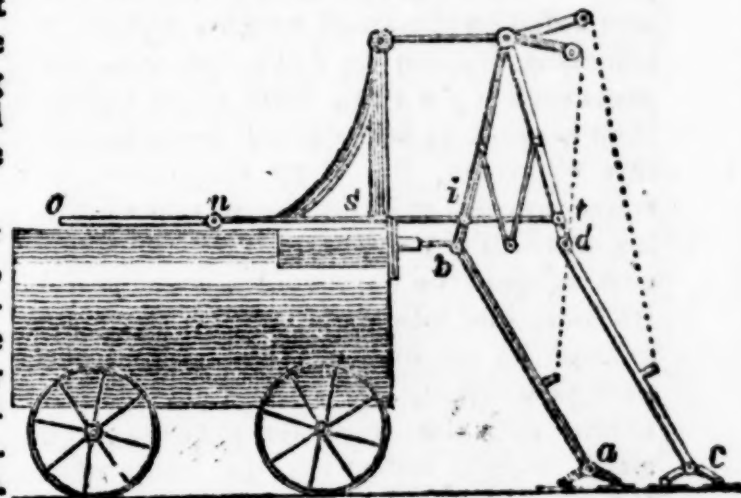
On the foregoing arrangement it is only necessary further to remark, that the machinist, who may wish to make use of his said invention after the expiration of the term of years mentioned in the said letters patent, will see the propriety of so constructing the machinery, that when the one leg and foot is brought to the ground, or about to take the ground, the other, by a suitable contrivance, may be raised up and suspended until it is again to be brought into action, and so alternately with each leg and foot, if he adopt the alternate action; but if he prefer the conjoint action, he must cause both legs to rise when they have reached the extremity of their propelling range, and keep them both suspended till they are again required to act for the purpose of repeating the propulsion.

In circumstances, when suitable machinery, as a rack, indentations, teeth, or pins of metal, or of any suitable material, or ropes, chains, rods, or bars, are attached to roads or railways, to, in, or over, canals or navigations for the purpose of facilitating the movement of carriages, or of floating bodies, by mechanical means, the lower extremes of the aforesaid legs, or the feet of the said legs, may be made to act against such rack, indentations, teeth, or pins, or against such rope, chain, rod, or bar, in the manner before described; or the said legs, in place of having such feet as have been described attached to them, may be furnished with any of the usual and fit contrivances, by which a rope, chain, bar, or rod, is allowed to slide freely one way, but locked or gripped when the motion is reversed. In this kind of arrangement, if the bar or leg, with its foot, (or in this case it may be compared to an arm with its hand,) slide easily forward on any rope, chain, bar,

or rod, provided for the purpose; and on being drawn back by the mechanism that connects it with the moving power, gripes or catches the said rope, chain, bar, or rod, then the waggon or other carriage, or the boat or other vessel, will be drawn forward in the direction of the said rope, chain, bar, or rod; and, on the contrary, if the leg act behind the body to be moved, it must be made to gripe or catch the rope, chain, or bar, as it moves outward behind, that the body to be moved may be propelled forward.

When, by such an arrangement as has just been described, the bar, or lever, with its foot or hand, is made to gripe or catch a rope, chain, bar, rod, rack, or similar contrivance, the smaller the angle which the said bar or lever makes with the said rope, chain, bar, rod, rack, or similar contrivance, the better; as the forementioned angle of between fifty and seventy degrees, is requisite only when the foot has no other means of taking hold of the road or material against which it acts but its own friction.

Of course, one waggon or boat being propelled or drawn forward, as many more may be attached to that one, as the power employed may be able to move forward with suitable speed.



The figure represents a side view, of an efficient mechanical traveller. On the body of a wheel carriage (or in a boat, as the case may be) is placed the moving power, namely, a steam-engine. To the lower extremities, or propelling ends, of the legs *a b* and *c d* are attached, by joints, the feet *a* and *c*, which act against the ground. From an inspection of the drawing, it will be perceived, that the piston-rod, being attached by the joint *b* to the leg *a b*, and to the reciprocating lever *b e*, and the said reciprocating lever *b e* being joined by the joint *i* to the rod *i n*, the said rod *i n* must always have its motion nearly parallel to that of the piston,

ton, and always in the direction of the piston. And the said rod *in* being connected by the joint *n* with the sliding rack *n o*, which receives the teeth of a horizontal wheel, cannot move without causing the said wheel to revolve, and so giving a contrary motion to the opposite sliding rack connected by the joint *s* with the rod *s t*, which communicates motion to the reciprocating lever *d e*, and so to the other leg *d c*.

For the purpose of raising one foot from the ground during the progression of its leg, any contrivance, similar in its effects to the following, may be employed. Attach to the reciprocative lever, or rod of the opposite leg at *d* or *e*, or to any part of the machine having a suitable motion, a roller, made moveable on its axis in one direction only by means of a ratchet and catch. In the groove of this roller put another roller moveable easily in either direction; fasten the broad end of a strap, made of leather, or of some suitable material; and from the said pin carry the said strap over the roller, and suspend a small weight to the other end of the strap. Things being thus arranged, while the leg moves from its position to another position, the compound roller will move also. The broad part of the strap acting upon the roller, and aided by the small weight, produces sufficient friction to raise the leg, till prevented by a stop, from rising higher than necessary; and when it has attained this elevation, the strap slips upon the roller, but still sustains the weight of the leg until the narrow part of the strap coming upon the loose roller, reduces the friction, and allows the leg to fall to the ground by its own gravity. Upon the next propulsion, the leg resumes its position, and the roller its position; the small weight redrawing the strap over the compound roller preparatory to a repetition of the movement.\*

The feet may be made of any convenient form, as like a horse's foot; and to prevent this part from being rendered soon unserviceable by wear, it should be furnished with some kind of shoe, which may be renewed when necessary. The soles of the feet should be of an extent proportioned to the materials on which they are to act, and in some cases for the purpose of gaining increased sur-

\* For drawings illustrative of these passages we refer the interested reader to that useful work the *Repertory of Arts*, No. 140.

face, and a greater facility of adaptation to inequalities, it may be of advantage, that instead of one foot, two or more feet, with proper joints, should be attached to each leg.

Where circumstances may render it desirable, the cylinder of the steam-engine may be placed vertically upon the carriage or boat, and be made, by a suitable arrangement of the mechanism, to give the required motion to levers or bars intended to act as legs or propellers, or as hands to gripe or catch a rope, chain, rod, or bar.

In some observations by the patentee, he states as the result of actual experiments made upon one of his machines, that the boiler is five feet six inches long, three feet diameter, of wrought iron, and constructed in a peculiar manner, by which all acute bendings of the plates are avoided, and is capable of sustaining an internal pressure of four or five hundred pounds upon the square inch. The feet are constructed as in the specification, and the step is twenty-six inches long. The cylinder of the steam-engine is six inches diameter, and the piston rod has a stroke of twenty-four inches, and the weight of the whole, including water, &c. is about forty-five cwt.

The machine has been tried upon the railway at the Crick lime-works, belonging to the Butterley Company, and performs very well, and will be set to work there regularly in the course of a few weeks.

#### *Other Patents lately granted, of which we solicit the Specifications.*

ISAAC WILLSON, of the city of Bath, gentleman; for certain improvements upon stove-grates, to prevent smoky rooms, and for obtaining an increased heat from the same quantity of fuel.—Dated November 29, 1813.

SAMUEL TYRRELL, of Peddingtonhoe, in the county of Sussex, farmer; for a broadcast sowing machine.—Dated December 4, 1813.

JOHN BATEMAN, of the township of Wyke, in the county of York; for an improvement on musical instruments.—Dated December 9, 1813.

JOHN SWARBRECK ROGERS, of the city of Chester, merchant; for a mode of spinning or making a species of wool into yarn, either by itself or with any other material, which yarn may be beneficially used in various branches of manufacture.—Dated December 14, 1813.

\* \* \* We invite Patentees to favour us with copies of their Specifications.

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*The celebrated Comic Divertisement entitled ORANGE BOVEN, or MORE GOOD NEWS, as performed at the Theatre Royal Drury Lane. The Words written by Mr. T. Dibdin; the Music composed and selected by John Whitaker. 8s.*

**T**HIS piece, which consists of an overture, eight songs, and a finale, was evidently furnished in such haste, (to flatter the effervescence of a moment) that even if we were disposed to the severity of rigid animadversion, such a circumstance alone were sufficient to disarm criticism: but Mr. Whitaker, though we do not award him our unqualified praise, has succeeded too well not to claim a considerable degree of our approbation. The overture is spirited and characteristic; the greater portion of the songs are easy and vivacious; and the finale, though trivial, is appropriate. In a word, if the texture of the whole is slight, the materials are ingeniously manufactured, and have already proved lasting enough for the occasion.

*A Sonata for the Piano-forte; composed and dedicated to Muzio Clementi, by his Pupil, Louis Berger, of Berlin. 5s.*

Mr. Berger, in the present piece, has presented to piano-forte practitioners an agreeable and improving exercise. It is but just to add, that it abounds with evidences of real science; and that, although it cannot boast of any very striking instances of original fancy, it is, taken in the aggregate, truly ingenious, and calculated to invite the attention of every cultivated ear.

*Nine Variations on the favourite Air of "The Bay of Biscay." Composed and inscribed to M. Clementi, by Samuel Wesley. 3s.*

The ingenuity with which the variations to this popular air are conceived, is perfectly consonant with our elevated opinion of Mr. S. Wesley's taste and science. While a free and pleasing fancy pervades the adscitious matter, the ingenious conduct of the inner and under parts, particularly that of the bass, at once points out the musician and the man of talent. We cannot better conclude our remarks on this valuable, though circumscribed production, than by recommending it to the attention of young piano-forte practitioners.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 251.

*A Pyreneese Melody, with Variations for the Piano-forte. Composed by Gelinex. 1s. 6d.*

The melody which forms the *theme* of this little production, was deserving of the composer's choice. It is pleasing and interesting; and neither its novelty nor simplicity is lost in the *variations* by which Mr. Gelinex has given it the amplitude of a respectable and useful exercise for the instrument for which it is here adapted. Most of the practicable advantages have been embraced for diversifying, without disguising, the subject matter, and it displays much in this species of composition. Though the latter variations are not without brilliancy, they are tolerably well accommodated to the juvenile finger; and may be practised with advantage by those who are not prepared for more difficult exercises.

*A Grand Triumphal March, for two Performers on one Piano-forte. Composed by Ferdinand Ries. 2s. 6d.*

Mr. Ries, who has the honour of holding a seat in the Royal Academy of Music in Sweden, has furnished, in the composition before us, a piece which, besides the merit of conveying a well-earned compliment to our victorious countrymen on the Continent, exhibits the author's talents and science in a very favourable point of view. The subject, as well as the general cast and spirit of the music, is truly martial; and, by the novel manner of opposing the *parts* in some particular passages, a pleasing and striking effect is produced. The whole is bold, free, and flowing; and the connection of the ideas bespeaks a prompt and well-regulated fancy.

*A favourite Air by Rode, with Variations for a Flute and Piano-forte, by F. Eley. 2s.*

It is due to Mr. Eley that we should give him considerable credit for his variations to this justly-admired air. The manner in which the original ideas are treated, and the judgment evinced in the distribution of the passages between the two instruments for which the composition is intended, prove Mr. Eley's entire qualification for the task of arranging, amplifying, and adapting. The notes given to the flute, and those assigned to the piano-forte, shew Mr. E.

to be a master of those instruments, at least as far as regards the knowledge of their characters and powers; and the combined effect demonstrates his skill in design and disposition.

*A Trio for the Piano-forte, Flute, and Violoncello. Composed and dedicated to Miss Littlejohn, by T. Haigh. 2s. 6d.*

This trio, which the composer has founded on the well-known air of "When War's alarms," is far from being devoid of merit. The prelude is fanciful and ingenious; and the principal movement, excepting that its combinations are, perhaps, a little too organical, is managed with an address creditable to Mr. Haigh's talent and judgment.

*Prelude, Variations, and Rondo, for the Harp or Piano-forte. Composed by Bernard Romberg. 3s.*

The contents of Mr. Romberg's present publication are as ingenious as various. The prelude possesses much well-arranged execution; the succeeding movement is free and masterly; and the concluding rondo, while agreeable in its

subject, presents, in its digressive matter, proofs of a florid and ductile fancy.

*Pyrenean March for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to the brave Armies under Lord Wellington, by Louis Berger, of Berlin. 1s.*

If this march does not possess all the novel character and martial ardour worthy of the particular subject to which it is applied, still it is entitled to our acknowledgment of its ranking above the generality of modern military pieces, and offers a promise of future excellence in this species of composition.

*Freedom's Tree; a Patriotic Bass Song. Composed with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, by John Whitaker. 1s. 6d.*

We find, in this song, some bold and energetic passages; and though a fine and masculine turn or two, which lay in his way, have escaped Mr. Whitaker's attention, yet no inconsiderable commendation is due to his effort, which certainly breathes, in a great degree, the generous and redoubted spirit of a true-born Englishman.

#### ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 14th of December and the 18th of January, extracted from the London Gazettes.

N. B.—In Bankruptcies in and near London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

##### BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 109.]

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

APPLETON M. Knaresborough, linen manufacturer. (Rofs and Son, London)  
 Anthony R. Plymouth, grocer. (Prideau)  
 Ambrose E. King Street, warehouseman. (Sweet and Stokes)  
 Ballens T. Frome, linen draper. (Nethersole and Portal, London)  
 Brown R. Clove, York, shear maker. (Lambert and co. London)  
 Brazier T. Oxted, carpenter. (Lloyd, London)  
 Bilton W. Amptill, grocer. (Robinson, London)  
 Burrows R. and W. Winn, Upper Thames street, merchants. (Windus and Howay)  
 Binns J. Carnell, York, cotton spinners. (Ellis, Chancery lane)  
 Bunn T. South Town, Southwark, merchant. (Francis, London)  
 Eltham J. Norwich, grocer. (Foster and Unthank)  
 Bilby S. Tottenham Court road, baker. (Lee, Southwark)  
 Beare T. Southampton, plumber. (Ratfe)  
 Brown W. Annsby, Lincoln, cow jobber. (Newcome, Grantham)  
 Berie J. Newgate Street, hardwareman. (Baxter and co. London)  
 Chapman T. South Croydon, sheepher. (Bleasdale and co. London)  
 Cartledge W. and J. Uttoxeter, Stafford, hat-manufacturers. (Kinderley and co. London)  
 Cusack P. Norwich, tailor. (Prestland and Procter, London)  
 Crow T. Lockwood, York, wool draper. (Tarrant and co. London)  
 Coath W. Liskeard, victualler. (Tink, Plymouth Dock)  
 Clark J. Chatham, linen draper. (Nelson, London)  
 Carter J. Portfril, miller. (Sandys and co. London)  
 Constable M. and A. Chad Thames, Southwark, flour factors. (Lee)  
 Cook J. and D. Sheppard Ipswich, maklers. (Pearson and Bunn)  
 Clay G. Poplar, baker. (Stratton and Allport, Shoreditch)  
 Coles J. New Bond Street, jeweller. (Frowde and Rofe)  
 Champion J. St. Paul's Church Yard, grocer. (Moutriqu)  
 Gaxton J. Spalding, merchant. (Gaut, London)

Dowdell G. Castle Street, Southwark, flour factor. (Ashfield)  
 Duke M. York, comb manufacturer. (Thorpe and Gray)  
 Denman J. Croydon, bricklayer. (Lee, Southwark)  
 Edwards M. Oswestry, Salop, milliner. (Exley and co. London)  
 Evans J. Margate, Kent, victualler. (Lewis, Canterbury)  
 Fulloon J. Suffolk place, Hackney road, corn dealer. (Barker, London)  
 Fletcher L. and J. Smithurst, Stockbrook Mill, Chaddington, cotton spinners. (Willis and co. London)  
 Follitt J. Cockermouth, draper. (Willis and co. London)  
 Firming J. Chislehurst, Kent, coach master. (Sheppard, London)  
 Ferne C. H. St. John Street, baker. (Ashfield)  
 Fairbairn J. Union Street Southwark, baker. (Argill)  
 Fleming R. York Street, Westminster, carpenter. (Richardson)  
 Francis W. Bainswick, dealer and chapman. (Sir S. Whitcombe and co. London)  
 Godney W. and R. Hutton, Kingston upon Hull, corn-factors. (Roffe and Son, London)  
 Gregory J. Neath Glamorgan, linen draper. (Cardale and Young, London)  
 Gray E. and F. Laver, Newgate Street, worsted trimming manufacturers. (Swann)  
 Greenwood J. Huddersfield, York, shuttle-maker. (Shephard and co. London)  
 Grov J. Great Russell Street, fishmonger. (Robins)  
 Gilardo E. Exeter, jeweller. (Terrell)  
 Gorely D. Canterbury, hatter. (Shephard, London)  
 Griffiths J. Worcester, straw hat maker. (Gillam)  
 Hut on W. Laverick Hill, Durham, merchant. (Atkinson and co. London)  
 Hand S. Oxford, linen draper. (Ware and Young)  
 Hetherington J. Sheerness, linen draper. (Shephard)  
 Hale J. Pall Mall, victualler. (Upnone)  
 Holdsworth T. Auction Mart Coffee House, victualler. (Stevens)  
 Ingall T. Bawtry, York, grocer. (Sykes and Knowles)  
 Ingledon S. Wood Street, Cheapside, warehouseman. (Battye)  
 Iddon W. Croydon, linen draper. (Winde, London)  
 Ireland R. East Street St. Mary-le Bone, cheefemonger. (Greenwell and Lloyd)  
 Isaacs J. Hackney Crescent, jeweller. (Isaacs, London King)

- King J. Chichester, Suffex, mealman. (Nettlefold)  
 Lawrence L. and A. S. Solomons, Falmouth, merchants (Howard)  
 Luddington W. Bristol, hatter. (Gale and Son)  
 Lewis W. Southampton row, upholsterer. (Lowden)  
 Lepiafrier J. Minories, watch maker. (Ruffin and Son)  
 Lawrnce W. Green street, tanner. (Seymour and Squibs)  
 Lloyd W. J. Great Grimsby, Lincoln, money scrivener. (Fan)  
 Mechem W. High street, Shoreditch, chinaman. (Metcalfe)  
 Manuel J. Lucas street, baker. (Berne)  
 Messin C. Portsea, miller. (Allen, London)  
 Maddocks W. Tower Royal, broker. (James)  
 Moore R. West square, Surry, dealer. (Reynolds)  
 Mattos Guedesha de, Crois street, Finsbury square, merchant. (Gregson and co.)  
 Marks J. Manchester, warehousfeiman. (Ifaace, London)  
 Oliver G. Skinner street, linen draper. (Dawes)  
 Orton C. Honey lane market, butcher. (Wild)  
 Nicholas J. Oxford street, apothecary. (Pattern, Hatton Garden)  
 Pollon A. and L. Evans, Lime street, and Chingford with, millers. (Swan and co. London)  
 Padfield R. Gorneyade, Somerset, miller. (Shepherd and co.)  
 Payne W. Stourport, coal dealer. (Benbow, London)  
 Pearson J. and S. Bidstone, Stafford, japanners. (Agerton, London)  
 Polding J. Liverpool, timber merchant. (Makinson, Temple)  
 Purchase J. Lucas street, smith. (Tarrant and co. Chancery lane)  
 Power J. High Holborn, linen draper. (Lowless and Croile)  
 Powell S. Liverpool, merchant. (Keightley and co.)  
 Reed J. North Shields, master mariner. (Winter, London)  
 Royle C. Chorlton with Hardy, calenderer. (Hurd, Temple)
- Smith J. Tunstall, nurseryman. (Berridge, London)  
 Samuel E. I. Great Precinct street, Goodman's Fields, lapidary. (Howard)  
 Shaw J. Greenwich, victualler. (Pearson, London)  
 Shepherd J. Moorton, Gloucester, maitter. (Price and William)  
 Smith W. Birch lane, broker. (Holt and Farren)  
 Shaw R. and T. Stoke upon Trent, corn factors. (Dent)  
 Southey E. Bristol, painter. (Winwood)  
 Sayer J. Norwich, wine merchant. (Sewell and co.)  
 Slater A. Gawsorth, Chester, cheese factor. (Bell and co. London)  
 Tagg J. Tutton Knutsford, innkeeper. (Fairbanks, London)  
 Tim J. Boston, Lincoln, merchant. (Lodington and Hull, London)  
 Taylor W. Woolwich, victualler. (Godmond, London)  
 Thistle E. Bridge street, Vauxhall, mercer. (Bell and co. London)  
 Tilt W. St. Paul's Church yard, confectioner. (Mon-trigon)  
 Waker J. Wortley, merchant. (Lamberts and co. London)  
 Wedon W. and T. Thornton, Kingston upon Hull, timber merchants. (Ellis)  
 Ward R. Stratton, Stafford, victualler. (Hicks, London)  
 Want T. Dorney, corn dealer. (Lang)  
 Woodman J. Exeter, linen draper. (Darke and Church)  
 Walker T. and J. Kirk Bridge, and J. Readman, Gayles Mill, flax spinners. (Morton, London)  
 Warner J. and N. Scholefield, Greenwich, linen drapers. (Sweet and Stokes)  
 Woodgate E. ten Burrow's buildings, Blackfriars road, timber merchant. (Oldham)  
 Wintpeare E. Kensington, victualler. (Seaton and co. London)  
 Woodgate E. J. Christchurch, Surrey, timber merchant. (Gregson and co.)

## DIVIDENDS.

- Ahron J. and Son, Spark's court  
 Anderson R. and J. Swann, Wapping Wall  
 Ashley J. G. Gloucester terrace  
 Asling E. and J. Cooper, Spa road, Bernondiey  
 Adams R. Greenwich  
 Addington E. J. Liverpool  
 Baker J. Worthing  
 Bourne J. Blackfriars road  
 Browning E. Larkfield  
 Bowens A. and H. Joyce, Shad Thames  
 Brock W. Warford court  
 Brook J. Huddersfield  
 Benham D. High Holborn  
 Blow W. Hertford  
 Butcher W. Brighton  
 Bloxham Sir M. and co. Gracechurch street  
 Burne J. S. Sweeting's alley  
 Bafon J. Balinghali street  
 Bramley H. New City Chambers  
 Bailner J. City Chambers  
 Barlow H. Grange court  
 Bennett J. Plymouth  
 Benham J. Yarm, York  
 Close S. and R. Robinson, Houndsditch  
 Chapman J. Newmarket  
 Clemence J. No numberland street  
 Collis J. Great Portland street  
 Carter T. Turmill street, Clerkenwell  
 Cole J. Hanway street  
 Cundall J. South Lambeth  
 Chapman T. East Retford  
 Cypres S. Bristol  
 Dunin W. Hull  
 Deal J. T. Shaftesbury  
 Davis T. Farn  
 Duncan L. Kinderminster  
 Deane M. Farn nham, Kent  
 Duckham J. and R. Lankester, Bread street  
 Downes J. High Holborn  
 Dixon E. Liverpool  
 Evans E. Denbigh  
 Earnshaw B. Eland, Halifax  
 Fowler J. Ormskirk  
 Fell R. Holloway  
 Foster G. Gainsborough  
 Farrow J. Strand  
 Frazer S. Nightingale lane  
 Fotherley T. and R. White, Gosport
- Gals D. Oxford street  
 Griffith R. Exeter  
 Gannett J. Liverpool  
 Gorton J. Manchester  
 Grilgreff B. Cheapside  
 Grundy R. I. Gravefend  
 Hickox J. Worthing  
 Hane W. and H. Suthmier, Denmark street  
 Hockstetter A. Lawrence Pountney lane  
 Hitchon W. St. Peter's Hill, Doctor's Commons  
 Herbert T. Dowgate Hill  
 Holroyds. Shiffeld  
 Harvey W. Jernyn street  
 Johnson J. Fechurch street  
 Jameson W. Hackney  
 Joseph C. St. Mary Axe  
 Jones S. St. Paul's Church yard  
 Knapton R. Nicholas lane  
 Knott J. and co. Southwark  
 Lavatt J. Colchester  
 Lab B. B. Lowestoft  
 Lindsay A. and J. Irvine, Manchester  
 Love J. and A. Mitchell, Cattle street, Southwark  
 Love T. Church row, Aldgate  
 Leach J. A. Red Lion street  
 Leconte C. Fetter lane  
 Levitt Q. Kingston upon Hull  
 Linschoten F. A. L. S. Hackney road  
 Murray W. Pall Mall court  
 Matthews W. Winchcomb  
 Marten J. L. Lower Thames street  
 Middleton R. D. Bishopgate street  
 Maggs G. Bristol  
 Marshall J. Denby  
 McGregor A. Goodge street  
 Mamel del Campo, Token House yard  
 Medley G. College hill  
 Makin A. Bildeon, Southwark  
 Marks W. Wilton upon Wye, Herefordshire  
 Miller J. Great Tower street  
 Mitchell T. Lawrence Pountney Hill  
 Miller S. E. Liverpool  
 Nias W. Bridgewater  
 Naylor W. and J. Cockerton, Sheffield
- Needham W. P. Louth, Lincoln  
 Newlan J. Keat street, Whitechapel  
 Newman H. Skinner street  
 Parr W. Strand  
 Parker J. Clitheroe  
 Proctor J. and W. Marsden, Hunslet lane, Yorkshire  
 Paul S. Laleham  
 Parkins J. Chadlington  
 Parry J. Butt lane, Deptford  
 Potter S. Milk street  
 Raven H. St. Alban's, Herts  
 Richardson T. Liverpool  
 Robinson W. Manchester  
 Routledge E. Barrackside, Cumberland  
 Rumfer W. Duke street, Westminster  
 Scues W. and J. Burton Smithies  
 Sandham J. Arundel  
 Schofield G. Shrewsbury  
 Stewart W. Hatton Garden  
 Somervail J. Liverpool  
 Schutt J. H. Mill Wall  
 Stables W. Great Russell street  
 Straight J. Richmond  
 Stroud H. Southwark  
 Stanley J. and T. Fleming, Deal  
 Smith J. Wakefield, York  
 Savage R. Hayes  
 Smith C. Charlotte street, Rathbone place  
 Shearing W. Portpool lane  
 Shooibred J. and W. Williams, Mark lane  
 Smith E. Greenwich  
 Stephens C. Long Acre  
 Tobin D. and B. J. Mitchell, Broad street buildings  
 Van Linschoten F. A. L. S. Hackney road  
 Waters P. Finch lane  
 Webb A. Wimborne Minster, Dorsetshire  
 Werhall J. and co. Catherine street  
 Watling E. N. Tooting  
 Wyatt J. T. Fleet street  
 Wimpory J. Fleet street  
 Wallens S. Oldswinford  
 Whitworth W. Sowerby, York  
 Yonge E. Watton, Norfolk.

N.B. Bankers and Merchants who wish to consult an annual List of Bankrupts, Dividends, and Certificates, will find one in the Banker's and Merchant's Almanac.

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN JANUARY.

*Consisting chiefly of official Papers and authentic Documents.*

## NORTH OF EUROPE.

**P**EACE has been concluded with Denmark, and that power has been under the necessity of ceding Norway, but it is said receives in exchange Pomerania. England retains Heligoland: the entire conditions are not published. This circumstance sets at liberty the army of Sweden and Prussia; and the siege of Hamburgh, in which the Prince of Eckmühl and 15 or 20,000 French are blockaded, is forthwith to be commenced.

## GERMANY.

The allied armies having crossed the Rhine into Switzerland, have from that country passed into Franche Comté and Alsace. On the 10th the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and King of Prussia, with their guards and reserve, *having first attended divine service*, also crossed the Rhine.

The Cossacks are said to have advanced considerably, but main bodies occupy Vesoul, and an advanced guard Langres.

General Blücher and the Prussians have crossed at Coblenz, and have advanced in the direction of Mentz; and General Blülow, and an English corps from Holland, towards Antwerp.

*Proclamation of the allied powers.*

People of France,—Victory has conducted the allied armies to your frontier. They are about to pass it.

We do not make war upon France; but we repel far from us the yoke which your government wished to impose upon our respective countries, which have the same rights to independence as yours.

Magistrates, landholders, cultivators, remain at your homes. The maintenance of public order, respect for private property, the most severe discipline, shall characterize the progress and the stay of the allied armies. They are not animated by the spirit of vengeance; they wish not to retaliate upon France the numberless calamities with which France, for the last twenty years, overwhelmed her neighbours, and the most distant countries.

Other principles and other views than those which led your armies among us, preside over the councils of the allied monarchs. Their glory will consist in having put the speediest period to the misfortunes of Europe. The only conquest which is the object of their ambition is that of peace; but, at the same time, a peace which shall secure to their own people, to France, and to Europe, a state of real repose. We had hoped to find it before

touching the soil of France. We come hither in quest of it.

The Marshal Prince SCHWARTZENBERG,  
*Head-quarters at Lorrach, Dec. 21, 1813.*

## FRANCE.

*Napoleon, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, Mediator of the Swiss Confederation, &c.*

*Palace of the Thuilleries, Dec. 26, 1813.*

We have decreed and do decree as follows:

Art. 1. There shall be sent senators or counsellors of state into the military divisions, in quality of our commissioners extraordinary. They shall be accompanied by *maitres des requêtes*, or *auditeurs*.

2. Our extraordinary commissioners are charged with accelerating, 1. The levy of the conscription.—2. The clothing, equipment, and arming of the troops.—3. The completing of the provisioning of fortresses.—4. The levy of horses required for the service of the army.—5. The levy and organization of the national guards, conformably to our decrees. Our said extraordinary commissioners shall be authorized to extend the dispositions of the said decrees to towns and places which are not comprehended in them.

3. Those of our said extraordinary commissioners who shall be sent into the countries threatened by the enemy, shall order levies-in-masse, and all other measures whatever, necessary to the defence of the country, and commanded by the duty of opposing the progress of the enemy. Besides, especial instructions shall be given them, according to the particular situation of the departments to which they shall be sent.

4. Our extraordinary commissioners are authorized to order all measures of high police, which circumstances and the maintenance of public order may demand.

5. They are likewise authorized to form military commissions, and summon before them, or before the special courts, all persons accused of favouring the enemy, of being in communication with him, or of attempting the public tranquillity.

6. They shall be authorized to issue proclamations, and pass decrees. The said decrees shall be obligatory upon all citizens. The judicial authorities, civil and military, shall be bound to conform themselves to them, and cause them to be executed.

7. Our extraordinary commissioners shall correspond with our ministers upon the objects relative to each ministry.

8. They shall enjoy in their respective qualities the honours allowed to them by our regulations.

9. Our ministers are charged with the execution of the present decree, which shall be inserted in the Bulletin of the Laws.

NAPOLÉON.

*Conser-*

*Conservative Senate, sitting of Dec. 27.*

The Senator Count de Fontanes made to the assembly the following report:—

*Monseigneur—Senators,*—The first duty of the senate towards the monarch and the people, is truth. The extraordinary situation in which the country finds itself, renders this duty still more strict. The emperor himself invites all the great bodies of the State to express their opinions freely, —a truly loyal idea! The salutary development of those monarchical institutions, in which power centered in the hands of one, is strengthened in the confidence of all, and which, giving to the throne the guarantee of the national opinion, gives to the people in their turn the consciousness of their dignity, the just reward of their sacrifices. Such magnanimous intentions ought not to be deceived. Accordingly, the committee named in your sitting of the 22d December, whose organ I have the honour to be, has made the most serious examination of the official papers submitted to their inspection by the orders of his majesty the emperor, and communicated by the Duke of Vicenza. Negotiations for peace have commenced: you ought to be acquainted with the progress; your judgment must not be prejudiced. A bare enumeration of facts, by guiding your opinion, must prepare that of France. When the Austrian cabinet laid aside the character of a mediator; when every thing gave reason to judge that the congress at Prague was ready to be dissolved, the emperor determined to make a last effort for the pacification of the continent. The Duke of Bassano wrote to Prince Metternich. He proposed to neutralize a point on the frontiers, and there to resume the negotiations of Prague, even during the continuance of hostilities. Unhappily, these first overtures had no effect. The time when this pacific step was taken is important. It was the 18th of August last. The remembrance of the days of Lutzen and Bautzen was recent. This wish against the prolongation of the war may then be said to be in some degree contemporary with the date of two victories. The efforts of the French cabinet were in vain: Peace became more remote, hostilities began again, the event assumed another face. The soldiers of the German princes, but now our allies, showed more than once, while fighting under our banners, a fidelity but too dubious; all at once they ceased to dissemble and joined our enemies. From that moment, the combinations of a campaign, so gloriously begun, could not have the expected success. The emperor perceived that it was time to order the French to evacuate Germany. He returned with them, fighting at almost every step; and on the narrow route where so many open defections and silent treacheries confined its progress and his mo-

tions, new trophies marked his return. We followed him with some uneasiness in the midst of so many obstacles, over which he alone could triumph; with joy we saw him return to his frontiers, not with his accustomed good fortune, but not without heroism nor without glory. Having returned to his capital, he turned his eyes from those fields of battle where the world admired him for fifteen years; he even detached his thoughts from the great designs which he had conceived. I use his own expressions; he turned to his people; his heart opened itself, and we read in it our own sentiments. He desired peace; and as soon as the hope of a negotiation seemed possible, he hastened to seize it. The events of the war led the Baron de St. Aignau to the head-quarters of the allied powers. There he saw the Austrian minister, Prince Metternich, and the Russian minister, Count Nesselrode. Both, in the name of their courts, laid before him, in a confidential conversation, the basis of a general pacification. The English ambassador, Lord Aberdeen, was present at this conference. Observe this last fact, senators; it is important. Baron de St. Aignau being desired to acquaint his court with all he had heard, faithfully acquitted himself of this commission. Though France had a right to hope for other proposals, the emperor sacrificed every thing to his sincere wish for peace. He caused the Duke of Bassano to write to Prince Metternich, that he admitted, as the basis of the negotiation, the general principle contained in the confidential report of M. de St. Aignau. Prince Metternich, in reply to the Duke of Bassano, seemed to think there was something vague in the acceptance (*adhésion*) given by France. Then, to remove every difficulty, the Duke of Vicenza, after having taken the orders of his majesty, made known to the cabinet of Austria, that his majesty adhered to the general and summary basis communicated by M. de St. Aignau. The Duke of Vicenza's letter is of the 2d December; it was received on the 5th of the same month. Prince Metternich did not answer till the 10th. These dates must be carefully observed. You will soon see they are not without importance. Just hopes of peace may be conceived, on reading the answer of Prince Metternich to the dispatch of the Duke of Vicenza: only at the end of his letter he announces, that before the negotiations are opened, it is necessary to confer about them with the allies. These allies can be no other than the English. Now their ambassador was present at the conversation of which M. de St. Aignau had been witness. We do not desire to excite distrust; we relate. We have carefully noted the date of the last correspondence between the French and the Austrian cabinet. We have said, that the Duke

Duke of Vicenza's letter must have been received on the 5th, and that the receipt was not acknowledged till the 10th.—In the interval, a gazette, now under the influence of the allied powers, published to all Europe a declaration which is said to be furnished with their authority. It would be melancholy to believe it. This declaration is of a nature unusual in the diplomacy of kings. It is no longer to kings like themselves that they explain their grievances and send their manifestoes; it is to the people that they address them; and from what motive do they adopt such a new method of proceeding? It is to separate the cause of the people from that of their governors, though the interest of society has every where united them. May not this example be fatal? Should it be given, especially at this period, when people's minds, agitated by all the diseases of pride, are so averse to bending under the authority which protects them, while it represses their audacity? And against whom is this indirect attack aimed? Against a great man, who merited the gratitude of all kings; because, by re-establishing the throne of France, he has closed up the crater of the volcano which threatened them all. It must not be dissembled, that in certain respects this extraordinary manifesto is in a moderate tone. This proves that the experience of the coalitions has gained perfection. It may be remembered, perhaps, that the manifesto of the Duke of Brunswick irritated the pride of a great people. In fact, even those who did not join in the opinion prevalent at that period, when they read this insulting manifesto, found themselves offended in the national honour. Another language has, therefore, been assumed. Europe, fatigued, has more need of repose than of passions. But if there be so much moderation in the councils of our enemies, wherefore, while they continually speak of peace, do they still menace our frontiers, which they had promised to respect when we should have no other barrier than the Rhine? If our enemies are so moderate, why have they violated the capitulation of Dresden? Why have they not done justice to the noble complaints of the general who commanded in that place? If they are so moderate, why have they not established the exchange of prisoners, conformably to all the usages of war? Finally, if these protectors of the rights of nations are so moderate, why have they not respected those of the Swiss Cantons? Why does this wise and free government, which in the face of all Europe had declared itself neuter, now see its peaceful valleys and mountains ravaged by all the scourges of war? Moderation is sometimes only a diplomatic artifice. If we chose to employ the same artifice, attesting also justice and good faith, how easily might we confound

our accusers with their own arms? Does the queen, escaped from Sicily, and who, from one place of exile to another, has fled in her adversity to the Ottomans, prove to the world that our enemies have so much respect for the royal dignity? The sovereign of Saxony has placed himself at the disposal of the allied powers. Has he met with actions conformable to the assurances given? Unhappy reports are spread in Europe; may they not be realized! Can it be desired to punish, for fidelity to his oath, the head of a sovereign bowed down with age and afflictions, and crowned with so many virtues? It is not from this tribune that governments are to be insulted, even those who should allow themselves to insult us, but we may be permitted to appreciate, at their true value, those ancient and well known reproaches poured forth against all such powers as have acted a great part, from Charles V. to Louis XIV. and from Louis XIV. to the emperor. The system of invasion, of preponderance, of universal monarchy, has been always a rallying cry for all coalitions, and from the midst of these coalitions, astonished at their own imprudence, often arose a power still more ambitious than that whose ambition was exclaimed against. The abuses of power are marked in bloody characters on the pages of history—all nations have erred—all governments have committed excesses—all ought to pardon each other. If, as we are willing to believe, the allied powers form sincere wishes for peace, there is no obstacle to its being restored. We have demonstrated by the abstract of the official papers, that the emperor desires peace, and will purchase it even by sacrifices in which his great soul seems to neglect his personal glory, to attend only to the wants of the nation. When we cast our eyes on this coalition, composed of elements which repel each other, when we see the portentous and strange mixture of people whom nature has made rivals, when we reflect that many of them by inconsiderate alliances expose themselves to dangers which are not a chimera, we cannot believe that such an assemblage of interests, so different, can be of long duration. Do not I behold in the midst of the enemy's ranks, a prince born with all the French sentiments, in the country where they are, perhaps, the most lively? The warrior who formerly defended France, cannot long remain armed against her. Let us remember too, that a monarch of the north, and the most powerful of all, did but lately reckon among his titles to glory, the friendship of the great man with whom he now combats. Our eyes turn with confidence to that emperor, whom so many ties bind to ours; who gave us the fairest present, in a beloved sovereign; and who beholds in his grandson the heir of the French empire. With so many motives to

agree and to unite, can peace be difficult! Let the place of conference be immediately fixed;—let the plenipotentiaries on both sides come forward, with the noble wish to give peace to the world;—let moderation reign in their councils as well as in their language. The foreign powers have themselves said, in the declaration attributed to them, “a great nation does not lose rank for having suffered in its turn reverses in this painful and bloody struggle, in which it has combated with its usual courage.” Senators, we should not have fulfilled the duties which you expect of your committee, if, in proving to demonstration the pacific intentions of the emperor, our last words did not remind the people of what they owe to themselves, what they owe to the monarch. The moment is decisive. The foreign powers hold a pacific language, but some of our frontiers are invaded and war is at our doors. Thirty-six millions of men cannot betray their glory and their destiny. Nations distinguished in this great quarrel, have experienced numerous reverses; more than once they have been put *hors de combat*; their wounds bleed still: France has also received some wounds, but she is far from being cast down; she may be proud of her wounds as of her past triumphs. Despondency in adversity would be more inexcusable than boasting in prosperity. Thus, then, while we make peace, let the military preparations be accelerated, and support the negociations. Let us rally round the diadem, where the splendour of fifty victories shines through a passing cloud. Fortune is not long wanting to nations who are not wanting to themselves. This appeal to the national honour is dictated by the love of peace—of that peace which is not obtained by weakness but by firmness—of that peace, in short, which the emperor, with a new species of courage, promises to grant, at the price of great sacrifices. We have the soothing confidence that his wishes and ours will be realized, and that this brave nation, after such long fatigues and so much bloodshed, will find repose under the auspices of a throne which has had enough of glory, and which for the future chooses to be surrounded only with images of public felicity.

PARIS, Jan. 1.—On Thursday last, the 30th December, at two o'clock, the emperor being seated on the throne, Count de Lacépède, president of the senate, presented his majesty the following address:—

SIRE,—The enemy have just invaded our territory: they wish to penetrate into the heart of our provinces. Frenchmen united in heart and interest, under such a chief as you, will never slacken their energy. Empires as well as men have their days of trouble and prosperity. It is in such critical circumstances that great na-

tions are known. No! The enemy shall never destroy that noble and beautiful France, which for fourteen centuries sustained itself with glory in the midst of so many different vicissitudes, and which, for the interest of its neighbours, yet remains a formidable power for the balance of Europe. We have already the pledge of your heroic constancy and national honour. We will fight for our dear country in the midst of the tombs of our fathers and the cradles of our infants. Sire:—Obtain peace, as a last effort worthy of you and the French nation; and your arm, so often victorious, will drop the sword to sign a peace for the repose of the world. This is, Sire, the wish of the senate.—This is the wish of France, and this is the wish and desire of humanity.

To which his majesty answered:

SENATORS,—I am sensible of the sentiments which you have just expressed. You have seen, by the papers which I have ordered to be communicated to you, all that I have done for peace. The sacrifices which comprise the preliminary basis which has been proposed to me by my enemies, and which I have accepted, I will perform without regret; my life has but one object, the happiness of the French people. In the mean time, Bearne, Alsace, Brabant, are threatened; the cries of this part of my family pierce my soul. I call to Frenchmen to succour Frenchmen: I call on the French of Paris, of Brittany, Normandy, Champagne, Burgundy, and the other departments, to succour their brethren. Will they abandon us in the hour of misfortune? Peace and the deliverance of our territory ought to be our rallying cry. At the aspect of a whole armed people, the foreigners will fly, or sign a peace on the basis which they themselves have proposed. There can be no question as to the recovery of the conquests which they have taken from us.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—The army of Prince Schwartzenberg has attempted to carry Huningen by assault. The enemy were repulsed.

The corps of troops besieging Befort, having made several fruitless attempts against the town, which cost them very dear, have also changed the siege into a blockade.

According to the general plan of operations, the Duke of Belluno has passed the Vosges; he has fixed his head-quarters at Bacaro.

One column of the enemy has advanced towards Besançon, where it is engaged with General Marulaz. Their light troops have spread themselves in all directions; 1200 men have gone to Geneva, 800 to Lans-le-Saulnier, and 600 to Dole.

The Prince of Moskwa has his head-quarters at Nancy, General Duvignau occupying the defiles before Espinal.

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The enemy have followed the Duke of Belluno, but with cavalry only. A light division of 1500 of the enemy's cavalry had taken a position at Rambervillers. General Briche sent one of his brigades of cavalry. Colonel Hoffmayer, of the 2d regiment of dragoons, turned the town on the 9th, and advanced on the road of Espinal, while General Montlogier marched directly to Rambervillers, and penetrated into the town. The enemy's 1500 horse were broken every where. They attempted to rally at some distance, but were charged impetuously, broken, and pursued above two leagues, leaving many dead on the field of battle.

General Dukesme has fixed his headquarters at St. Diez.

The Duke of Ragusa has taken a position on the Sarre.

The motions of the columns which have penetrated to Geneva are slow. The enemy are not at Bourg.

#### SPAIN.

*Downing-street, Dec. 29, 1812.*

Major Hill, Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill, has arrived with a dispatch, of which the following is a copy, addressed to Earl Bathurst, by Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K. G. dated

*St. Jean de Luz, Dec. 14, 1813.*

MY LORD,—Since the enemy's retreat from the Nivelle, they had occupied a position in front of Bayonne, which had been entrenched with great labour since the battle fought at Vittoria, in June last.

It was impossible to attack the enemy in this position, as long as they remained in force in it.

I had determined to pass the Nive immediately after the passage of the Nivelle. The enemy were immediately driven from the right bank of the river, and retired towards Bayonne, by the great road from St. Jean Pied de Port. Those posted opposite Cambo were nearly intercepted by the 6th division, and one regiment was driven from the road and obliged to march across the country.

The enemy assembled in considerable force on a range of heights running parallel with the Adour, and still keeping Ville Franche by their right. The 8th Portuguese regiment under Colonel Douglas, and the 9th Cacadores, under Colonel Brown, and the British light infantry battalions of the 6th division, carried the village and the heights in the neighbourhood. The rain which had fallen the preceding night and on the morning of the 8th, had so destroyed the road, that the day had nearly elapsed before the whole of Sir Rowland Hill's corps had come up, and I was therefore satisfied with the possession of the ground which we occupied.

On the same day, Lieutenant-General

Sir John Hope, with the left of the army under his command, moved forward by the great road from St. Jean de Luz, towards Bayonne, and reconnoitred the right of the entrenched camp under Bayonne, and the course of the Adour below the town, after driving in the enemy's posts from the neighbourhood of Biaritz and Anglet. The right division under Major-General Alten, likewise moved forward from Bassusarry, and reconnoitred that part of the enemy's entrenchments.

Sir John Hope and Major-General Alten retired in the evening to the ground they had before occupied.

On the morning of the 10th, Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill found that the enemy had retired from the positions which they had occupied the day before on the heights, into the entrenched camp on the side of the Nive; and he therefore occupied the position intended for him, with his right towards the Adour, and his left to Ville Franche, and communicating with the centre of the army, under Marshal Sir William Beresford, by a bridge laid over the Nive; and the troops under the Marshal were again drawn to the left of the Nive.

General Morillo's division of Spanish infantry, which had remained with Sir Rowland Hill when the other Spanish troops went into cantonments, was placed at Urcaray, with Colonel Vivian's brigade of light dragoons at Hasparren, in order to observe the movements of the enemy's division under General Paris, which upon the passage of the Nive had retired towards St. Palais.

On the 10th, in the morning, the enemy moved out of the entrenched camp with their whole army, with the exception only of what occupied the works opposite to Sir Rowland Hill's position, and drove in the picquets of the light division, and of Sir John Hope's corps, and made a most desperate attack upon the post of the former at the chateau and church of Arcangues, and upon the advanced posts of the latter, on the high road from Bayonne to St. Jean de Luz, near the Mayor's house of Biaritz. Both attacks were repulsed in the most gallant style by the troops, and Sir John Hope's corps took about five hundred prisoners.

The brunt of the action with Sir John Hope's advanced post fell upon the 1st Portuguese brigade, under Brigadier-General A. Campbell, which were on duty, and upon Major-General Robinson's brigade of the 5th division, which moved up to their support. Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope reports most favourably of the conduct of those, and of all the other troops engaged; and I had great satisfaction in finding that this attempt made by the enemy upon our left, in order to oblige us to draw in our right, was completely defeated by a comparatively small part of our force.

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I cannot sufficiently applaud the ability, coolness, and judgment of Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope, who, with the general and staff officers under his command, shewed the troops an example of gallantry, which must have tended to produce the favourable result of the day.

Sir John Hope received a severe contusion, which, however, I am happy to say, has not deprived me for a moment of the benefit of his assistance.

After the action was over, the regiments of Nassau and Frankfort, under the command of Colonel Kruse, came over to the posts of Major-General Ross's brigade of the 4th division, which were formed for the support of the center.

When the night closed, the enemy were still in large force in front of our posts, on the ground from which they had driven the picquets. They retired, however, during the night, from Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope's front, leaving small posts, which were immediately driven in. They still occupied, in force, the ridge on which the picquets of the light division had stood; and it was obvious that the whole army was still in front of our left; and about three in the afternoon, they again drove in Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope's picquets, and attacked his posts. They were again repulsed with considerable loss.

The attack was recommenced on the morning of the 12th, with the same want of success; the first division under Major-General Howard, having relieved the 5th division; and the enemy discontinued in the afternoon, and retired early within the entrenched camp on that night. They never renewed the attack on the posts of the light division after the 10th.

Lieutenant General Sir John Hope reports most favourably of the conduct of all the officers and troops, particularly of the 1st Portuguese brigade, under Brigadier-General Archibald Campbell and of Major-General Robinson's, and Major-General Hay's brigade of the 5th division, under the command of the Hon. Colonel Greville. He mentions, particularly, Major-General Hay, commanding the 5th division, Major-Generals Robinson and Bradford, Brigadier-General Campbell, Colonels De Regoa and Greville, commanding the several brigades. Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd, of the 84th, who was unfortunately killed, Lieutenant-Colonels Barnes, of the Royals, and Cameron of the 9th, Captain Ramsay of the Royal Horse Artillery, Colonel De Lancy, Deputy Quarter-Master-General, and Lieutenant-Colonel M'Donald, Assistant-Adjutant-General, attached to Sir John Hope's corps, and the officers of his personal staff.

The 1st division under Major-General Howard, were not engaged until the 12th, when the enemy's attack was more feeble;

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but the guards conducted themselves with their usual spirit.

The enemy having thus failed in all their attacks with their whole force upon our left, withdrew into their intrenchments, on the night of the 12th, and passed a large force through Bayonne, with which, on the morning of the 13th, they made a most desperate attack upon Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill.

In expectation of this attack, I had requested Marshal Sir W. Beresford to reinforce the Lieutenant-General with the 6th division, which crossed the Nive at daylight on that morning; and I further reinforced him by the 4th division, and two brigades of the 3d division.

The expected arrival of the 6th division gave the Lieutenant-General great facility in making his movements; but the troops under his immediate command, had defeated and repulsed the enemy with immense loss before their arrival; the principal attack having been made along the high road, from Bayonne to St. Jean Pied de Port. Major-General Barnes's brigade of British infantry, and the 5th Portuguese brigade, under Brigadier-General Ainsworth, were particularly engaged in the contest with the enemy on that point, and these troops conducted themselves admirably. The Portuguese division of infantry, under the command of Mariscal del Campo Don F. Le Cor, moved to their support on their left in a very gallant style, and regained an important position between these troops and Major-General Pringle's brigade, engaged with the army in front of Ville Franche. I had great satisfaction also in observing the conduct of Major-General Byng's brigade of British infantry, supported by the 4th Portuguese brigade, under the command of Brigadier-General Buchan, in carrying an important height from the enemy on the right of our position, and maintaining it against all their efforts to regain it.

Two guns and some prisoners were taken from the enemy, who being beaten at all points, and having suffered considerable loss, were obliged to retire upon their entrenchment.

It gives me the greatest satisfaction to have another opportunity of reporting my sense of the merits and services of Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill upon this occasion, as well as those of Lieutenant-General Sir William Stewart, commanding the 2d division; Major-Generals Pringle, Barnes, and Byng; Marescal del Campo Don F. le Cor, and Brigadier-Generals Da Casta, Ashworth, and Buchan. The British artillery under Lieutenant-Colonel Ross, and the Portuguese artillery under Colonel Tulloch, distinguished themselves; and Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill reports particularly the assistance he received from Lieutenant-Colonels Bouvrie and

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and Jackson, the Assistant-Adjutant and Assistant Quarter-Master General attached to his corps; Lieutenant-Colonel Goldfinch, of the Royal Engineers, and from the officers of his personal staff.

The enemy marched a large body of cavalry across the bridge of the Adour yesterday evening, and retired their force opposite to Sir R. Hill this morning towards Bayonne.

Throughout these various operations I have received every assistance from the Quarter-Master-General Major-General Sir George Murray, and the Adjutant-General Major-General Sir Edward Packenham, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, and the officers of my personal staff.

WELLINGTON.

**MEMORANDUM.**—When Major Hill left the army, on the 18th instant, the right wing occupied a position between the Adour and the Nive, commanding the navigation of both the rivers; the centre to the left of the army, were posted between the Nive and the sea.

**Abstract of total loss of the army under the command of Field-Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, from the 9th to the 18th December, 1813, inclusive:**

**Total British loss, Killed.**—1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 3 captains, 10 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 1 staff, 8 serjeants, 2 drummers, 250 rank and file, 12 horses.

**Total British Wounded.**—2 general staff, 3 lieutenant-colonels, 6 majors, 30 captains, 67 lieutenants, 22 ensigns, 1 staff, 131 serjeants, 20 drummers, 1904 rank and file, 40 horses.

**Total British Missing.**—1 major, 1 captain, 5 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 staff, 10 serjeants, 3 drummers, 188 rank and file, 1 horse.

**Total Portuguese Killed.**—1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 6 captains, 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 7 serjeants, 2 drummers, 330 rank and file, 1 horse.

**Total Portuguese Wounded.**—2 general staff, 5 lieutenant-colonels, 8 majors, 34 captains, 22 lieutenants, 33 ensigns, 8 staff, 34 serjeants, 5 drummers, 1483 rank and file.

**Total Portuguese Missing.**—1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 4 captains, 2 ensigns, 4 serjeants, 3 drummers, 279 rank and file.

**Total Spanish Killed.**—5 rank and file.

**Wounded.**—21 rank and file.

**Grand Total.**—Killed 650, — Wounded 3899, — Prisoners, 504. In all 5053, according to these returns.

**British Officers Killed.**

9th December.—42nd regt. 1st. bat. Captain George Stewart, Lieutenant James Stewart.

10th December.—9th regt. 1st bat. Lieutenant P. L. Lemesurier, Ensign George Bolton.—84th regt. 2nd bat. Lieut.-Col. R.

Lloyd.—95th regt. 1st bat. Lieutenant John Hopwood.—84th regt. 2nd bat. Captain Yates Johnson.

12th December.—1st regt. Foot Guards, 1st bat. Captain S. Coote Martin (Lieut.-Col.), Lieutenant Charles Thompson (Captain).—3rd regt. Foot Guards, 1st bat. Captain Henry R. Watson (Adjutant).

13th December.—57th regt. 1st bat. Lieutenant Andrew Sankey, Ensigns Wm. Johnson, J. F. Pode.—71st regt. 1st bat. M. M'Kenzie (Lieut.-Col.), Lieutenants W. Campbell and C. Henderson.—92nd regt. 1st bat. Lieutenants Duncan M'Pherson, Thomas Mitchell, and Allan Macdonald.

AMERICA.

The expectation that the Mexican patriots would succeed in establishing a free and independent republic in those fine provinces, is considerably abated by the intelligence, that General TOLEDO, at the head of the patriots, has been defeated by the royalists with the loss of two-thirds of his force. As the government of the United States, however, favor the cause of the patriots, their final success can scarcely be doubted; and we may thence conclude, that within twenty years, nearly the whole continent of America will be covered with free republics.

The London Gazette of December 21, contains dispatches from Sir George Prevost, respecting the repulse of the American force under General Hampton, consisting of upwards of 7000 men, with 10 field-pieces, by 300 Canadian fencibles and militia,—an achievement which confers great honor on the Canadians. This check, by less than a twentieth part of his force, appears to have disconcerted the operations of Gen. Hampton, who, it appears by a dispatch from Sir George, dated the 4th ult. had quitted the lower province, and was retiring to Four Corners.

With regard to the force under General Procter, it appears that this officer was so pressed by an overwhelming army, under the American General Harrison, that he was obliged to disperse his troops, consisting of only 450 regulars. He afterwards rallied them, and retired to Ancaster, on the Grand River, without being pursued; and with the scattered remains, about 200 men, he at length reached Burlington heights, the head quarters of Gen. Vincent. The Americans, however, were unable to profit by their success, and instead of advancing, retired to Sandwich, pursued by the Indians, who had been attached to Gen. Procter.

The speech of Mr. Madison has arrived in London, and shall be given in our next.

MONTHLY

## MONTHLY REGISTER OF THE PROGRESS OF BRITISH LEGISLATION.

GENERAL TABLE of all the PUBLIC ACTS passed in the FIRST SESSION of the  
FIFTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM—53 GEO. III. or 1813.

N.B. The figure after the title expresses the number of sheets of which the Act consists;  
and every sheet is sold for THREEPENCE.

**CAP. CXXXVII.** To amend the several Acts for regulating licences for the sale of spirituous liquors, wine, beer, ale, and cyder, by retail, in Ireland.—1.

**CXXXVIII.** For the relief of insolvent debtors in Ireland.—7.

**CXXXIX.** For exempting bankers and others from certain penalties contained in an Act of the last session of Parliament, for the further prevention of the counterfeiting of silver tokens issued by the governor and company of the bank of England, called dollars, and of silver pieces issued and circulated by the governor and company, called tokens, and for the further prevention of frauds practised by the imitation of the notes or bills of the said governor and company.—1.

**CXL.** To amend an Act passed in the last session of Parliament, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual Regulation of Pilots, and of the Pilotage of Ships and Vessels on the coast of England," and for the regulation of boatmen employed in supplying vessels with pilots licensed under the said Act, so far as relates to the coast of Kent, within the limits of the Cinque Ports.—2.

**CXLI.** To repeal an Act of the seventeenth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for registering the Grants of Life Annuities, and for the better Protection of Infants against such Grants," and to substitute other provisions in lieu thereof.—2.

**CXLII.** To explain and amend several Acts relative to the land tax.—1.

**CXLIII.** To direct the application of the sum of fifty thousand pounds, and of such further sums as may be granted for the benefit of the company of undertakers of the grand canal in Ireland.—2.

**CXLIV.** To amend an Act of the Parliament of Ireland of the fortieth year of his present Majesty, for promoting inland navigation in Ireland.—4.

**CXLV.** To amend the several Acts for regulating the distillation of spirits in Ireland.—2.

**CXLVI.** To amend an Act made in the forty-fifth year of his present Majesty, intituled, "An Act to amend the Laws

for improving and keeping in repair the post roads in Ireland, and for rendering the conveyance of letters by his majesty's post-office more secure and expeditious."—1.

**CXLVII.** For the better securing the excise duties on spirits in Great Britain, and for rectifying a mistake in an Act of the last session of Parliament, for granting certain duties on worts or wash made from sugar.—2.

**CXLVIII.** To provide for the more effectually preventing the illicit distillation of spirits in Ireland.—2.

**CXLIX.** For the further support and maintenance of stipendiary curates.—3.

**CL.** For the more speedy and effectual examination and audit of the accounts of military expenditure in Spain and Portugal, for removing delays in passing the public accounts, and for making new arrangements for conducting the business of the audit office.—1.

**CLI.** For regulating the office of registrar of the high court of Admiralty and high court of appeals for prizes.—1.

**CLII.** To continue, until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, an Act made in the fifty-first year of his present Majesty, to explain and amend the laws touching the elections of knights of the shire to serve in Parliament for England, respecting the expences of hustings and poll clerks, so far as regards the city of Westminster.—1.

**CLIII.** To enable his Majesty to grant additional annuities to the judges of the courts in Westminster Hall, on their resignation of their offices.—1.

**CLIV.** To render valid, and to authorize the payment, and granting of certain pensions at Kilmainham hospital; and to empower the commissioners of the said hospital to commute pensions for a sum of money in certain cases.—1.

**CLV.** For continuing in the East India Company for a further term the possession of the British territories in India, together with certain exclusive privileges; for establishing further regulations for the government of the said territories, and the better administration of justice with-

in the same; and for regulating the trade to and from the places within the limits of the said company's charter.—14.

CLVI. To provide for the payment of the charge of the annuities created in respect of the sum of six millions granted for the service of Ireland for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.—1.

CLVII. For granting the sum of fifty thousand pounds to John Palmer, esq. in consideration of the public services performed by the said John Palmer, in the improvement of the post-office revenue.—1.

CLVIII. For vesting in his Majesty certain parts of Windsor Forest, in the county of Berks, and for inclosing the open commonable lands within the said forest.—14.

CLIX. To limit the responsibility of ship owners in certain cases.—2.

CLX. To relieve persons who impugn the doctrine of the Holy Trinity from certain penalties.—1.

CLXI. For enabling his Majesty to raise the sum of five millions, for the service of Great Britain; and for applying the sum of two hundred thousand pounds British currency for the service of Ireland.—1.

CLXII. To repeal a certain provision respecting persons convicted of felony without benefit of clergy, contained in an Act made in the fifty-second year of the reign of his present Majesty, for the erection of a Penitentiary House for the confinement of persons convicted within the city of London and county of Middlesex, and for making other provisions in lieu thereof.

*End of the general public Acts.*

[For the purpose of conveying a distinct idea of the prodigious annual labours of the British parliament, in promoting the internal improvements of the country, we have determined to class the LOCAL ACTS, under the several heads of IMPROVEMENTS in Towns and Districts; New or Improved ROADS; CANALS; BRIDGES; POOR; INCLOSURES; and DRAINAGES. During the last session only, above two hundred Acts of this description passed the legislature; and of course it is only in our power to give a list of them. Every British patriot must be gratified by its perusal, while he must regret that a legislature, which so judiciously and gloriously performs its duties to the country, when not misled by passion or party spirit, should be so deplorably misled in its views of general policy, as to vote hundreds of millions,

one after another, to support a destructive system of ETERNAL WARFARE.]

#### LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

An Act for improving Kilmarnock.—2.

For supplying with water the towns of Manchester and Salford.—2.

For the improvement of the harbour of Leith.—1.

For constructing a harbour at Porthleven, in Mount's Bay.—1.

For improving the pier and port of Hartlepool.—2.

For paving, &c. certain parts of Piccadilly and Park-lane, co. Middlesex.—5.

For paving certain streets, &c. on certain pieces of ground belonging to his majesty, in Saint Mary-le-Bone and Saint Pancras, co. Middlesex, called Mary-le-Bone Park.—7.

For reviving an Act for the better regulation of the butter trade of the city of Cork.—1.

For regulating Covent Garden Market.—2.

For widening and improving Upper East Smithfield.—1.

For erecting a new gaol for the county and city of Edinburgh.—5.

For making an equal county rate for the county of Oxford.—2.

For amending and extending the powers of the commission of sewers for the limits extending from East Mouldsey, in Surrey, to Ravensborne, in Kent.—4.

For more effectually paving, lighting, &c. the town of Margate, co. Kent.—5.

For paving, lighting, &c. the streets, &c. in Kidderminster, co. Worcester.—11.

For paving, lighting, &c. the hamlet of Poplar and Blackwall, co. Middlesex; and for the better relief of the poor of the said hamlet.—9.

For building a chapel of ease for Clapham, co. Surrey.—2.

For the more equal assessment of money presented to be raised by the grand jury of the county of the city of Cork; and for other purposes.—4.

For erecting a church in the township of Everton, co. Lancaster.—4.

For establishing the market, and for enlarging the market place at Hanley, co. Stafford.—9.

For erecting a new gaol for the county and city of Perth.—2.

For paving the town of Warrington, co. Lancaster, and for building a new bridge well in the said town.—11.

For better supplying the town and port of Liverpool with water.—5.

INCIDENTS.

# INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

**T**HE respectable Society of SCHOOL-MASTERS held their usual Anniversary at the Crown and Anchor Tavern; when the Duke of Kent was in the chair. After dinner a variety of loyal and appropriate toasts were drunk; several songs were given by Messrs. Dignum, Clark, and others, and the evening was spent with great cordiality and unanimity.

The Sheriffs of London appeal to the affluent in behalf of the SHERIFFS' FUND, one of the most operative charities, in its relief of *real misery*, known to the country. It does not at present amount in this year to 200*l*!

The SMITHFIELD CLUB attracted the usual attention this year among connoisseurs in stock, and Mr. COKE, of Norfolk, was elected its future president.

It appears by the statement of a Dublin paper that the total number of CATHOLICS in England and Wales considerably exceed three hundred thousand. The principal Catholic counties are Lancashire, Yorkshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, and Northumberland. These, with Durham, Cheshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Kent, and Worcestershire, contain about 200,000; London and its suburbs, with Surrey and Middlesex, 50,000. The remaining 50,000 are thinly scattered throughout the other counties and cities; but chiefly in Bristol, Bath, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Southampton, Exeter, Gloucester, and a few watering places. In every county in England there are Catholic chapels and congregations. Altogether there are about 900 chapels, and generally clean, commodious, and well built. Lancashire alone counts upwards of 100 Catholic chapels, and in the Catholic counties, gentlemen maintain chaplains in their own houses.

The following caution has been publicly circulated by permission of the Gresham Committee:—"The public are hereby informed, that, in order to shorten the duration of anxiety suffered by parents and others, occasioned by little children straying from home, or being otherwise missing, notices of children, being lost or found, may be posted up at the front of the Royal Exchange, on boards placed there for the purpose, (free of expence to the parties,) by which means a ready communication will be formed between those who have lost, and those who have found the children; and thus many hours, perhaps days, of severe affliction may be prevented. The children, of course, are to be taken care of in the parish where they are found, until their places of abode are discovered.

The past month has been rendered locally memorable by the continuance of

DENSE FOGS, which began on the 27th of December, and continued several days, so as to render it dangerous, and often impracticable to travel in carriages in and near London. We have not been enabled to learn its precise extent; but it seems it was experienced in nearly an equal degree at BRISTOL, TAUNTON, and DUBLIN. It has been followed by the severest weather, and deepest fall of snow, known for thirty years past.

A society was formed last year for visiting and relieving the sick or distressed poor, at their own houses, in the district of town which lies between Holborn and the New Road. Its first annual Report contains the particulars of several affecting cases of misery which have been relieved by the society's funds, and by the benevolent attentions of the visitors and committee. The place of meeting for business is at St. John's Chapel, Bedford Row. Every district of this great town ought to follow this excellent example.

The CITY of LONDON TRUSS SOCIETY, for the relief of the ruptured poor throughout the kingdom, have relieved in the last year no less than seventeen hundred and ninety-eight persons, afflicted with hernia or rupture, making a total of patients relieved by the society in the short space of six years, of 6,168.

According to the general bill of all the CHRISTENINGS and BURIALS, from Dec. 15, 1812, to Dec. 14, 1813;

There were christened in the 97 parishes within the walls, 1009; and buried 1094.

In the 17 parishes without the walls, 4411; and buried, 3626.

In the 23 out-parishes in Middlesex and Surrey, 11,151; and buried, 8979.

In the 10 parishes in the city and liberties of Westminster, 3957; and buried, 3623.

## Christened.

Males, 10,608 } In all, 20,528.  
Females, 9,920 }

## Buried.

Males, 8,993 } In all, 17,322.  
Females, 8,329 }

## Whereof have died,

|                        |      |
|------------------------|------|
| Under two years of age | 5167 |
| Between two and five   | 1733 |
| Five and ten           | 604  |
| Ten and twenty         | 526  |
| Twenty and thirty      | 1108 |
| Thirty and forty       | 1501 |
| Forty and fifty        | 1751 |
| Fifty and sixty        | 1606 |
| Sixty and seventy      | 1559 |
| Seventy and eighty     | 1211 |
| Eighty and ninety      | 489  |
| Ninety and a hundred   | 61   |

A hundred

|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| A hundred .....              | 1 |
| A hundred and one .....      | 1 |
| A hundred and two .....      | 1 |
| A hundred and nine .....     | 2 |
| A hundred and thirteen ..... | 1 |

There have been executed in the city of London and county of Surrey, 28.

## MARRIED.

At Camberwell, Mr. Jos. Shepherd, of Bartholomew Lane, to Miss Turner, of Peckham.

The Hon. Edward Law, M.P. eldest son of Lord Ellenborough, to the Lady Octavia Stewart, youngest daughter of the Earl of Londonderry.

Mr. Jackson, of Mitcham Common, to Miss Ainsworth, of Belbolt, near Bolton.

Mr. S. Fennell, St. Mary Axe, to Hannah, second daughter of Mr. Wm. White, of Wakefield.

Marmaduke Hewitt, esq. of the East India establishment, to Maria Sarah, second daughter of G. Saville Bryan, esq.

Robert Spankie, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Miss Inglis, daughter of John I. esq. of Mark-Lane, London.

Major Drake, of the 95th regt. to Miss Fane, eldest daughter of J. F. esq. M.P. for Oxfordshire, and niece to the Earl of Macclesfield.

John Curwood, esq. barrister at law, to Jane, youngest daughter of Jos. Berrow, esq. of Bourne Bank, near Upton-upon-Severn.

Mr. R. Thompson, of Teston, to Miss C. Lediard, daughter of T. L. esq.

J. C. Arney, esq. to Louisa, third daughter of B. Combe, esq. of Guildford-street, Brunswick-square.

A. Batson, esq. of Church-row, Limehouse, to Frances, daughter of T. Baker, esq. of Roden-lodge, Barking.

At Hackney, S. Olding, esq. banker, London, to E. B. Aldersey, eldest daughter of J. A. esq. Homerton.

R. Richards, jun. of the Inner Temple, esq. to Harriet, eldest daughter of J. Denrett, esq. of Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Mr. Knight, surgeon, of Soho-square, to M. A. Hopson, of West Malling.

Sir John Chandos Reade, bart. of Ship-ton Court, to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late David Murray, esq. brother to Lord Elibank.

Mr. W. Benham, Hill Place Farm, to Ann, eldest daughter of J. Wilkins, esq. of Oddity Hall, near Farnham.

G. W. Aylmer, esq. of Wimpole-street, to Henrietta, daughter of the late H. Ellison, esq. of Hebburn Hall, Durham.

At Egham, Lieut.-Col. Mallet, of the 56th regt. to Fannia, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Symmons.

At Hornsey, J. Whitbread, esq. of Ed-monton, to Louisa, second daughter of Mr. B. Morrison.

Mr. G. E. Pollett, of Dagenham, to Miss

Knight, only daughter of Mr. J. K. of East Smithfield.

## DIED.

At Rotherhithe, 56, Thomas Savage, esq. much regretted by his connections.

At Farnham, Mrs. Newham, wife of Mr. N. surgeon.

In Grosvenor Place, the lady of the Right Hon. Lord Charles Bentinck.

In Golden-square, Mrs. Wallace, of the ancient families of the Frenches and Thorn-dykes.

In Greville-street, 73, Joel Edwards, esq.

In Acton-street, Rowland Blount, esq.

Dr. Robt. Maclaurin, 34, an eminent practitioner in midwifery, and formerly teacher of anatomy.

Rev. G. H. Standart, 29, youngest son of O. S. esq. of Great James-street, Bedford-Row.

In the Temple, 68, Thomas Lowten, esq. a well known attorney-at-law, clerk of *nisi prius*, deputy clerk of the pipe, &c. and once an active member of the Whig Club. His friends speak of him since his death as an upright man; but he was remarkable for a roughness, approaching to brutality, towards persons to whom he had no motive for behaving courteously.

In Hertford-street, Lady Seabright, relict of Gen. Sir John S. S. of Breechwood Park, Herts.

Lloyd Baxendale, esq. 83.

Universally regretted, Wm. Eyton, esq. of the Ordnance Office, only son of the Rev. Jas. E. of Calke Abbey, Derbyshire.

In Kirby-street, Hatton-Garden, E. Har-wood, esq. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. Dr. H. well known to the learned world.

Sincerely regretted, T. Goddard, esq. of Swindon, Wilts, and late M.P. for Crick-lade.

Eliz. Jane, wife of J. Alcock, esq. of Roehampton.

In Upper Harley-street, Mrs. Goddard, relict of the late J. G. esq. of Woodford Hall,

Eliza Georgiana, youngest daughter of Sir G. W. Denys, bart. M.P.

In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, Lady Willis, wife of Sir F. W. son of the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Mrs. Gretn, 73, wife of J. Green, esq. of Upper Phillimore-place, Kensington, late of Croydon.

84, Mr. R. Lemon, 47 years chief clerk of his Majesty's Record Office in the Tower of London.

In Rathbone-place, of an inflammation in her lungs, 69, Mrs. E. Whitaker, widow of the late Rev. J. W. vicar of Pimbury.

At Turnham Green Terrace, 81, Wm. Griffin, esq.

Deeply and most deservedly lamented, Mary, wife of the Rev. M. Benson, rector of Merham, Surrey.

W. Ramsay,

*W. Ramsay, esq.* Secretary to the Hon. East India Company.

At Brompton, 83, *T. F. Warren, esq.* late of the island of Jamaica.

At Chiswick, 67, *Lewis Vigoureux, esq.* comptroller in one of the branches of the Custom-house. He married in 1769, Anna Maria, sister of the present Sir Mordaunt Martin, bart. of Long Melford, in the county of Suffolk, and has left three sons in his majesty's service, the Rev. L. I. Vigoureux, rector of Brington, and three daughters.

At Greenwich, 80, *Mr. G. Sanderson*, an eminent mathematician.

At Cheam, 79, *T. Palmer, esq.*

At Ryde, *Mrs. Louisa Pemble*, widow of Colonel Charles P. late commander-in-chief of the Hon. the East India Company's forces in Bombay, daughter of Samuel Hough, esq. formerly of Fetcham Park, Surrey, and mother of Mrs. Holme Sumner, of Hatchlands.

At Gravesend, *Mr. J. Burt*, miner and coal-merchant: in endeavouring to clear the water-wheel from the ice, he fell under it, and before he could be released, expired. His wife, on hearing of it, was taken in labour with her tenth child.

Of an apoplectic fit, 48, *C. H. Fraser, esq.* formerly his majesty's minister in the circle of Lower Saxony.

Suddenly, in Suffolk-street, 71, *J. Casamajor, esq.*

At Stanwell House, near Staines, *T. Raikes, esq.* of Upper Grosvenor-street, and formerly governor of the Bank of England.

Universally respected and regretted, 73, *John Easton, esq.* late a resident in Blandford, Dorset. He was son of the late, and brother of the present vicar of Grantham, in Lincolnshire, and secretary, in two parliaments, to Sir John Cust, bart. when speaker of the House of Commons.

At Chiswick, *W. Curtis, esq.* surgeon, of extensive practice, and forty years resident in that parish.

In Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell, 51, *W. Croke, esq.* solicitor. To a strict professional integrity he united the virtues of an exemplary private life, sustaining in the respective duties of a husband, father, and friend, a reputation of unblemished excellence.

At Preshute, near Marlbro', 39, *Samuel Taylor, esq.* late of Craven-street, Strand, chief clerk and solicitor to the Strand Bridge Company and the Kent Water Works. He was seized with a paralytic stroke, after labouring under illness for some time past, occasioned by over-exertions and fatigue in his different professional employments.

At Hampton, Middlesex, 87, *John Hillman, esq.* Nature had bestowed on him great frankness of manners and a benevolent heart. The strictest integrity guided all his actions, and in assisting the wants of

others he enjoyed a satisfaction which nothing could surpass. Many a young man has he assisted with money on entering into business, who will revere his memory with gratitude. The hospitality of his table is well known amongst an extended circle of acquaintance, to many of whom he has bequeathed some mark of his esteem. He carried on business many years in partnership with the Hon. Thomas Harley, alderman of London, his respect for whom, is marked by a legacy to each of his four daughters. His faithful domestics he has handsomely provided for, and he has bequeathed to the Marine Society; to the Asylum for Female Orphans; to the Society for the Liberation of Persons imprisoned for Small Debts; to the Bath General Hospital; to the Gloucester General Infirmary; and for the further endowment of the Charity School at Painswick, each 500*l.* His remains were deposited in the chancel of Hampton church, attended by many of his most intimate and affectionate friends.

At Wimbledon, 76, *Mrs. Ann Kelly*, formerly of Chelsham. She had been afflicted nearly thirty years, and notwithstanding retained all her faculties to the hour of death. It is remarkable that she died with a complete set of teeth, which had always been peculiarly white and even. On being asked how she preserved them, her answer always was, by keeping them clean, and by the use of cold water every morning. She was charitable beyond her means, and frequently deprived herself not only of the comforts, but even the necessities of life to assist objects of whose distress she was fully convinced, and this she always endeavoured to do in the most secret manner. A rare and glorious instance of SELF DENIAL, and which we can assure our readers, on the testimony of a respectable correspondent, is no common-place tribute of surviving affection.

In Weymouth-street, Portland-place, 35, *Lady Harriet Gill*, relict of the late William G. esq. son of Alderman Gill, formerly lord-mayor of the city of London. She was the daughter of the late Earl of Wigtown. Her beauty was uncommon, and her virtues numerous. She possessed manners lively, innocent, but entirely unaffected: also a suavity of temper and disposition, which not even the most afflicting illness could alter or discompose. To the indigent and unfortunate she was charitable and benevolent; and as a daughter, wife, mother, and a sincere friend, she might be equalled, but could not be excelled. She has left, as heirs of her virtues, five sons and a daughter.

*James Hooper, esq.* many years a mercer in Bond-street, with great reputation and profit; latterly he had retired and resided in Cheyne-walk, Chelsea: but he died at a friend's residence in the vicinity of Bond-street.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES, WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

**E**RE we have ceased (says the editor of the *Tyne Mercury*) to announce the receipt of subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers by the dreadful accident which took place at the Felling colliery about eighteen months ago, the melancholy task has again devolved upon us, of recording another disaster almost equally calamitous: "Last Friday morning, about two o'clock, the foul air in the same colliery by some means took fire, carrying death and destruction to every living creature within the range of its explosion. Nine men, thirteen boys, and twelve horses, fell victims to the fury of the blast; and eight more pitmen were severely scorched, but are likely to recover. Among the deceased, is Wm. Haswell, overman, who was greatly esteemed in the colliery. By this afflicting occurrence, eight widows, and eighteen fatherless children, are become deserving objects of public compassion and benevolence." Let us hope that the society announced in our last Magazine, will be the happy means of preventing the recurrence of these shocking catastrophes.

Mr. Bakewell, in his late lectures at Leeds, stated the following circumstance, which strongly evinces the benefits which arise from educating the working classes: that, in the coal districts of Northumberland and Durham, accidents are constantly taking place from explosions in the mines, so that not less than 600 persons have been destroyed, in the last two years; but, in one of the mines which was frequently subject to explosions, not an accident of any consequence had taken place for the last twelve years; the proprietors, besides other precautions, having for a considerable time past educated the children of the miners at their own expence, and given them proper information respecting the nature of the dangers to be avoided.

The small-pox is at present raging with such violence in *Alnwick*, that no less than four children lately died there of that loathsome disease within one week.

The Agricultural Society for the county of Durham, at their late meeting awarded the following rewards:—To Mr. Wood, of Kimblesworth, ten guineas, for the best penn of two fat wedder sheep; to Mr. Mason, jun. of Chilton, five guineas, for the best mare in foal for breeding horses for agriculture; to Mr. Reed, of Durham, three guineas for the best fat pig.

Lord Algernon Percy, youngest son of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, having completed the 21st year of his age, the day was observed, in many parts of Northumberland, with marks of respect

and attachment to the illustrious house of Percy.

*Married.*] At Gateshead, Mr. John Wallace, of Birmingham, to Miss Hannah Crowther.—Capt. Lees, of the royal navy, to Miss Fidler, of Dilston.—Mr. John Kirsop, of Hole row, to Mary, daughter of the late Mr. John Carr, of Slaley Wood Foot.

At Durham, Lient. John Bungey, to Sarah Grace, eldest daughter of Mr. John Friend, of the cathedral, Durham.

Captain Richie, late of Sunderland, to Miss Thompson.

Mr. White, surgeon, of Newcastle, to Alice Ann, third daughter of A. Parker, esq. of Oldbury, Salop.

Mr. Simon Dodd, to Ann Charlotte, eldest daughter of Mr. T. Milner, of Newcastle.

*Died.*] At Newcastle, 22, Mr. George Carruthers, of Cruddick.—70, Mr. I. Wilson, of Beamish.—Mrs. Weatherhead, of Albion-street.—52, Mr. Walter Wright.—54, Mrs. De Molle.—Mrs. Chapman, of Albion-place.—73, Mr. T. Longridge.—68, Mr. James Summerville.—17, the son of Dr. Wood.—Mrs. Row, of St. Peter's quay.

In Gateshead, Mr. J. Walton.—Mrs. Ward.—90, Mrs. Roddam.—80, Mrs. Coulson.—Mrs. Green.—38, Mr. R. Cail.

At Sunderland, 42, Mr. Thomas Ogle.—75, Mrs. Ann Clark.—Mrs. Cutter.—66, Mr. W. Hunter.—35, Mr. A. Marr.

At North Shields, 32, Mr. W. Lamb.—Mr. A. Dunn.—Mrs. Haddon.

At South Shields, 53, suddenly, Mrs. Rain.—54, Mr. Roger Turnbull.—65, Mrs. Howard.

At North Shore, Mr. John Forster.—Mrs. Hogarth.

At Haddington, Ensign Ridley, N. M.

At Darlington, 69, Mrs. E. Colling.

At Helmsly, 75, Mr. John Sidgworth.

At Alnwick, 69, Mrs. Wood, of Hawshill.—83, Mr. Tho. Beesley.—Mrs. Hindmarsh.—23, Mrs. Teasdale.—Mrs. Major Frankland.—75, Mrs. Vint.—Mrs. Ross.

At Ayton, 20, Mr. R. Wilson.

At Berwick, 55, Mrs. Easton and Mrs. Fowler.—48, P. Dickson, esq.—78, Mrs. Terrett.—82, Mrs. Crawford.—81, Mrs. Thompson.

At Durham, 75, Mrs. Barlison.—76, Mrs. Cramont.—32, Mrs. George, wife of the Rev. P. G.—93, Mr. Ed. Hopper, the oldest freeman.—35, Mr. John Smith, verger.—80, Mr. Samuel Burnell.—71, Mrs. Ovington, deservedly regretted.—92, Mrs. E. Swallow.—82, Mr. B. Dent.—82, Mr. W. Hutchinson.—85, Mrs. Isabella Smith.

At Tweedmouth, 32, Mrs. Kirk.

At Morpeth, 62, Mr. John Brewis.—51, Mrs. Brown.—81, Mr. C. Stevenson.

At Wester Hengh, 74, Mr. W. Storey.

At Monkwearmouth-shore, Mrs. Whin-  
nem.—At Bishopwearmouth, 79, Mrs. Sa-  
rah Smith.—30, Mrs. Ryder.—30, Mrs.  
Spence.—78, Mrs. Jane Proctor; and, 41,  
her daughter.

At Houghton-le-Spring, 63, Mrs. Bell.  
At West Boldon, John Henderson, esq.  
At Bernard Castle, 74, Mrs. Hardcastle.  
At Rothbury, 79, George Hogg.  
At Hylton, 75, Mr. Richard Paxton.  
At Newbottle, suddenly, R. Allan, esq.  
At Stokesley, 20, Mr. Edw. Heaviside.  
At Marsden, Mr. Cuth. Waiies.

At Tynemouth, 73, Mrs. Bartleman.  
At Thropton, 29, of the small-pox, An-  
drew Bell, esq.

At East Sleekburn, 67, Mr. W. Gladston.  
At Low Gosforth, 40, Mr. N. Bean.  
At Wooler, 68, Mrs. Whitehead.  
At Shap, 78, Mrs. Isabel Ewbank.  
At Haydonbridge, 61, Mr. W. Armstrong.  
At Saltwellside-house, 68, J. Durm, esq.  
much regretted.

At Preston-house, Mrs. Craster.  
At Alston, Mr. Thomas Richardson.

#### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Several public festivals have been cele-  
brated in these counties in consequence of  
recent political changes, and the prospect  
afforded by them of a speedy peace.

*Married.*] At Whitehaven, Henry Atkin-  
son, esq. to Miss M. Robinson.—T. Wil-  
liamson, esq. to Mrs. Hunter.

Thomas Watman, esq. of Long-Newton,  
to Miss M. Faucett, of Maryport.

At Workington, Mr. Robert Mordy,  
bookseller, to Miss Grace M'Gaa.

At Farnaby, John Jameson, esq. to  
Miss Jane Dauby.

At Carlisle, Mr. John Beck, to Miss  
Younghusband.

At Beckermont, James Binley, esq. to  
Mrs. Richardson, of Carlestone-Lodge.

At Crosthwaite, Mr. W. Thompson, to  
Miss Keziah Varndale.

*Died.*] At Carlisle, 79, Mr. E. Mulham.  
—72, Mrs. E. Hodson.—38, Mrs. M. Le-  
nox, of the Damside.—25, Mrs. E. Kirkup.  
—67, Mrs. Topping, of Carleton.—77, Mr.  
W. Blaylock.—44, Mrs. E. Lawson.—66,  
Mrs. E. Tate.—34, Mr. W. M'Alvey.—61,  
Mrs. Jos. Henderson.—80, Mr. J. M. Cann.  
—48, Mrs. Hetherington.—64, Mr. John  
Appleby.—74, Mrs. S. Pattinson.

At Whitehaven, 59, Mrs. Donaldson.—  
77, Mrs. Fell.—Walter Chambré, esq. bro-  
ther to the Hon. Mr. Justice Chambré,  
formerly of Abbot Hall, whose father and  
grandfather filled the office of recorder.

At Wigton, 88, Miss Nancy Reed.—66,  
Mrs. Ann Scott.

At Oulton, 96, Mrs. Turner.

At Upperby, 61, Miss E. M'Knight.

At Sedburgh, 82, Mr. Randal Nelson.—  
83, Mrs. Isabel Jackson.—86, Mr. John  
Cockbone.

At Dutton, 91, Mr. Thomas Watson.

At Kendal, 72, Mrs. M. Fletcher.

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At Lowther, the Rev. William Lowther,  
D. D. rector of Lowther and Aicton, in  
Cumberland, and one of his Majesty's jus-  
tices of the peace for the two counties.  
As a magistrate he was indefatigable in  
acquiring the knowledge of the laws of his  
country; and in their administration, he  
was the defender of the injured against his  
oppressor. As a Christian minister, few  
perhaps have excelled him in their know-  
ledge of the Scriptures; none in obedience  
to their commands; since in all his words  
and actions he was guided by the love of  
God and of his neighbour.

At Newlands, 98, Mr. Joshua Grave.

At King's Meaburn, 62, Mrs. Addison.

At Treby, 47, Mr. Joseph Graves.

At Workington, Mrs. Alice Irving.—Mr.  
W. Wildridge.—97, Mrs. Brown.—Mrs.  
Whiteside.—38, Mr. John Fraser.—Capt.  
Rogerson.

At Egremont, 82, Mrs. Mary Barras.

At Holm House, 22, Mr. Luke Turner.

At Baglands, 60, Mr. M. Brown.

At Penrith, 35, Mr. Thomas Pattinson.  
—80, Mrs. Cath. Wilson.—76, Mr. John  
Lancaster.—89, Mrs. Burchill.—75, Mrs.  
Hill.

At Maryport, 89, Mr. W. Pall, builder  
of the third and fourth houses in that town.  
—Mrs. A. Wedgwood.—Mrs. Marg. Wal-  
lace.—Mrs. M. Cook.

At Loweswater, 96, Mrs. Rudd.

At Talkin, 77, Mr. T. Modlin.

At Parkhouse, 83, Mrs. Andrews.

At Dubbs, 68, Mr. John Beck.

At Great Orford, Mrs. Ann Stordy.

At Whelpo, 23, Mr. J. Wilson.

#### YORKSHIRE.

The rejoicings at Huddersfield and Hali-  
fax were distinguished by extensive bene-  
volence to the poor.

One house at Sheffield has received or-  
ders for hardware for the continent to the  
amount of 10,000l. part of it is for razors to  
the value of 3000l. At Nottingham, the  
manufactories are in full employ; and at  
Manchester, Glasgow, and Paisley, trade  
is equally brisk.—*York Herald.*

A subscription has been opened at Whit-  
by, for the purchase of tracts to circulate  
among the poor; for children, *Barrow's*  
*Young Christian's Library* merits a general  
preference for such purposes.

There are 130 debtors in York Castle.

The corporation of Hull have presented  
the freedom of that great and ancient town  
to Dr. JOHN ALDERSON, in testimony of  
the sense entertained by his townsmen of  
his various public services.

On the 28th ult. a fire broke out in the  
Lunatic Asylum, near York. Seventy-two  
patients were confined in adjoining apart-  
ments, who were immediately roused, and  
conducted, with the utmost expedition, to  
places of safety. The whole of that part  
was destroyed, except the walls, and four  
of the unfortunate patients fell victims.

The lunatics enjoyed the sight; they shouted, laughed, and displayed other marks of pleasure; and some, in their frenzy, endeavoured to return among the flames. Two of them escaped during the confusion.

We collect from the purport of various paragraphs in the Yorkshire papers, that the late fogs did not reach that county.

An enormous advance has taken place on coarse wools. In the rage for encouraging the fine breeds of sheep, agriculturalists have forgotten that the grand staple manufactures of this country are produced from long coarse wools of the old native growth. — *Leeds Mercury*.

By the report of the state of the York Charitable Society, which is designed to lessen the number of vagrant poor, and the impositions practised upon the liberal and humane; and to promote, among the lower classes, the knowledge and practice of religion, and moral duties, it appears, that there was expended, in the quarter of the year ending Mar. 3, in 918 visits, 51l. 19s. 4d. in three-quarters of the year, ending Dec. 7, in 2444 visits, 33l. 18s. 11d. in blankets, 51l. 14s.

*Married.*] At York, Mr. S. Dodd, to Miss Milner.

M. Wyvill, esq. of Burton-hall, to Miss Rachel Milner.

At Wakefield, Mr. Thomas, surgeon, to Miss Shaw.

Wm. Abbay, esq. of Branton-green, to Miss Inchbald, of Carr-house.

At Richmond, Mr. T. Peirse, to Miss Surtees, of Durham.

Mr. Farrer, of Faruley, to Miss Hutchinson, of Leeds.

Mr. E. Matterson, of Leeds, to Miss E. Hardwick, of Stamford bridge.

The Rev. Jos. Gilbert, minister of the Nether-chapel, Sheffield, to Miss Taylor, of Ongar, Essex.

John Elland, jun. esq. of Mettam, to Miss Jane Wilson, of Market Weighton.

*Died.*] At York, 64, Mr. W. Brown.—28, Mr. Bell, draper.—74, Mrs. Rasby.—42, Mr. John Kirk, common-councilman.

At Leeds, Miss Mary Bran.—67, Mrs. Upton.—67, Mrs. Clapham, of Hunslet-lane.—Mr. John Tudoff.—30, Mr. H. B. Hirst, at Gibraltar.—Mrs. Agnes Ray.—Mr. John Hinchliff.—Mr. Thomas Thompson.—Mr. N. Ryder, of Mabgate.—36, Mr. Wm. Lofthouse.—Miss Kauble.—23, of a typhus fever, Mr. W. Flower.—21, Mr. T. Wilkinson.

At Sheffield, Mr. Edw. Wilkinson.—76, Mr. Thomas Golding, of Highfield.—Mrs. Hill.—Mr. Thomas Mitchell.—88, Mr. S. A. Younge.

At Hull, 71, Mr. Joseph Monday.—69, Mr. James Wilson.—30, Mrs. Senior.—60, Miss Susannah Jackson.—69, Mr. Thomas Richardson, merchant.—Mrs. M. Pridgin.—Mr. Stretton, late of Derby.—47, Mr. C. Swan.—Miss E. G. Denys, daughter of Sir

G. W. D.—Captain C. Thompson, son of T. T. esq. banker; and Captain Yates Johnson, of High-street, both killed before St. Jean de Luz.

At Huddersfield, 18, Mr. John Johnson.—61, Mrs. Bernard, of Heaton-lodge, generally lamented.

At Beverley, 38, Timothy Lundie, esq. senior alderman.

At Wakefield, 21, Mr. W. Peterson.—Madame de Seville.—20, Miss F. Wright, of Walton.—38, Miss Hartley.

At Richmond, 56, Captain and Adjutant Sleigh, 1st N. Y. local militia.

At Doncaster, Mrs. Elizabeth Manning.

At Whitby, 89, Mrs. Sanderson, of Boulby.—At Rotherham, 82, Mrs. Close.

At Ripon, 75, Mrs. Darley.—At Skipton, Mr. R. Atkinson, formerly an eminent architect.—At Heckmondwike, 33, Mr. James Scott, maltster.—At Wetherby, 67, Mr. Ralph Wilks, draper.—At Burton, 79, Mrs. Sarah Leatham.—At Bulmer, 97, Mrs. E. Saltmer.—At Armley, 48, Mr. Jos. Walker.—At Staincross, Mr. P. Taylor.—At Moor-Allerton, Mr. W. Hewson.—At Whinestead, 78, Mrs. Jane Giles.—At Apperley-bridge, Mr. T. Proctor.—At Bishop Burton, 79, Mrs. Robinson.—At Duncombe-hall, John Mosey, esq.—At Newton-upon-Ouse, 26, Mr. J. Thompson.—At Hunslet, 84, Mr. Ralph Sanderson.—At Overton, Mr. W. Wharram.—At Stokesley, 20, Mr. E. Heaviside.—At Yeadon, Mr. Jer. Hustler.—At Sheepridge, 18, Mr. W. Hollawell.—At Burmantoft, 24, Miss Ann Ketchingman.—At Low Catton, 55, Mr. W. Holsley.—At Pennal, 84, Mr. W. Wade.

At Royds-hall, near Bradford, 73, Joseph Dawson, esq. who might justly be classed among the most useful and benevolent men in the county. He enjoyed the advantages of a liberal and learned education, first at Daventry, and afterwards in the university of Glasgow; and his attainments were great and various, in classical literature, in mathematical science, in ethics, and theology. He was also well versed in chemistry. Mineralogy and geology were amongst his favourite studies; of the cultivation of which, the writer has often heard him speak with delight and satisfaction. The rich stores of his cabinet, of his laboratory, and of his library, afford ample evidence of his ardent thirst of knowledge, and of his indefatigable zeal and assiduity in the search of it. He was eminently successful in applying his knowledge to the most important purposes. In this view, his best eulogium will be found in his active, wise, and virtuous exertions to establish his own fame, and the welfare and reputation of his family, upon the broad basis of public utility—upon the generous principles of the public good—of the prosperity of his country, of the industry, the comfort, and the happiness

piness of the labouring poor.—Here he found ample scope for his genius, and has left a lasting monument of his scientific skill, his application, his activity, and his ingenuity, in those extensive iron works, which, only three and twenty years ago, arose under his auspices, and were arranged and established by him. Distinguished as he was by his talents and erudition, he was, however, still more distinguished by his virtues, by the excellent qualities of his heart, and by his amiable and exemplary conduct in the relations of private and domestic life.

## LANCASHIRE.

One hundred and forty-five debtors in Lancaster gaol, have given notice of their intention to take the benefit of the Insolvent Act.

During the late very splendid rejoicings at Liverpool, 1157 paupers in the work-house, and the prisoners in the house of correction, were regaled with a plentiful dinner. The illuminations cost 15,000l.

“The principles of the CONCENTRIC CLUB, at Liverpool, lead them (says a late *Liverpool Mercury*) to detest war, though they would revolt at mean submission to a foreign tyrant; and to look for the happiness and prosperity of their country in its freedom, its agriculture, its manufacturing interests, its extensive commerce, and in that general intercourse of good-will with all the nations of the earth, which must be the necessary result of a peace, founded on a mutual regard for national independence.”

The seventieth Annual Conference of that respectable Body of Preachers, late in connection with the Rev. John Wesley, commenced at Liverpool, on July the 26th. About three hundred preachers assembled. Two had died during the year, and several new preachers were admitted. Dr. Coke was authorized and appointed to undertake a mission to Ceylon and Java, and allowed to take with him six preachers for that purpose, exclusive of one for the Cape of Good Hope. From the reports brought to the Conference from different parts of the world, the numbers in society with the Wesleyan Methodists are as follows:—

|                                |         |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| Great Britain .....            | 162,003 |
| Ireland .....                  | 28,770  |
| France .....                   | 100     |
| Gibraltar .....                | 127     |
| Sierra Leone.....              | 96      |
| Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.. | 1,522   |
| The West Indies .....          | 15,220  |
| United States of America ..... | 216,000 |
|                                | 423,838 |

Consequently there is an increase since the Conference in 1812, of about 10,000.

In the burial ground belonging to Christ

Church, Salford, there have been interred, within the last six weeks, 118 corpses, including 76 infants.

*Married.*] Mr. J. B. Williams, of Liverpool, to Miss Robins, of Birmingham.

Mr. Thomas Lea, of Liverpool, to Miss Lenney, of Allerton.

Mr. Collier, V. surgeon, of Liverpool, to Miss S. I. Nelson, of Dublin.

Mr. R. Jackson, of Liverpool, to Miss D. Porbeck.

At Manchester, Mr. C. Raingill; to Miss Wright—G. R. Browne, esq. of Manchester, to Miss Mary Emmett, of Halifax.

Mr. T. Pickton, of Broughton, to Miss M. Neale, of Liverpool.

Mr. J. Mitchell, of Rockdale, to Miss Lord, of Bamford.

At Liverpool, Mr. John Furniss, to Miss E. Graham.

At Prestwich, Mr. H. Hulse, of Manchester, to Miss E. Ridgway, of Ardwick.

*Died.*] At Manchester, 66, Wm. Townsend, esq. He sustained the genuine character of husband, father, and friend.—70, Mr. D. Collier, clock-maker.—63, Mr. John Bickerstaff, late a manufacturer.—Mr. Todd, father of Messrs. Todd, manufacturers.—Mrs. Barnes, relict of the late Dr. B. of Little Lever.—Miss Cooke, of the Market place.—Suddenly, Mrs. Clementine Wilson, of St. Mary's-gate.—92, Mr. James Battye, of Levenshulme.—65, Mr. Christopher Read, broker, an honest worthy man.—15, Edw. Higgin, son of J. H. esq. of Lancaster: he lost his life, by the ice giving way, as he was skating on the river Lune.

Near Manchester, the Rev. John Dean, forty-six years minister of a congregation at Bradford, who, with his father and grandfather, were ministers above a century.

At Oldham, 76, Robert Shepherd, S. F.

At Greety-hill, 21, Mr. C. Hatton.—At Greenfield, 76, Mr. W. Wilson.—At Lydgate, 68, Mr. John Mercer.—Of Overton, W. Walton, esq.—At Low-hill, 61, Mr. Jos. Painter.—In Harrington, 68, Mr. James Rowlandson.—At Rainford, 76, Mr. N. Birchall.—At Balgarren, 21, Mr. David Twineme.—At Ardwick, Mr. Mullion, linen merchant.

At Liverpool, 34, Mrs. Maddox, occasioned by her omitting to lie down when her clothes had caught fire.—Miss Ann Butler.—49, Mrs. Corigall.—45, Mr. Jos. Owen.—32, James Ramsay, esq. at Gibraltar.—60, Mr. John Nelson, of Highfield-street.—57, Mrs. M. Robinson, of Prusier-street.—72, Mrs. Ann Bannister, of All Saints.—31, Mr. H. Astley.—33, Mr. W. Fitzgerald, suddenly.—34, Mr. John Sharp, at Bahia.—Mr. A. Bromley.—34, Mr. Edw. Dickson.—31, Mrs. Mary Cutler.—Mrs. Brotherton.

At Warrington, 64, the Rev. Edward Lloyd.

## CHESHIRE.

*Married.*] At Chester, Mr. Major Dawson, of Liverpool, to Miss Maria Tarlt.

Mr. Charles James Fox, of Middlewich, to Miss M. Adderley.

At Prestbury, J. Reynolds, jun. esq. of Coppice-house, to Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Joseph Cooke, esq. of Macclesfield.

*Died*] At Delamere-lodge, George Wilbraham, esq. formerly representative in parliament for Bodmin. A man, who, through a long and active life, was an example and an ornament to his country. In his constant attentions to an amiable family, he exercised every moral and domestic virtue. As a magistrate he was patient and considerate, but upright and conscientious: as a landlord, encouraging and liberal, he beheld the prosperity of his tenants and dependants with unmixed delight; and to promote the important interests of agriculture, and to aid its progress by the light and principles of science, his exertions were unceasing. He was hospitable without extravagance; punctual without fastidiousness; and eminently the feeling benefactor of the poor. Firm, temperate, and dignified; naturally friendly towards every one; and solicitous for the essential rights of his countrymen:—in the happiest sense of the word, he was a patriot.

At Neston, 79, Mrs. Alice Johnson.

At Kingsley, 25, Mr. Moses Manifold.

At Macclesfield, 36, Mat. Hutton, esq.

In France, killed before Anhone, 30, T. Cotton, esq. brigade-major in the 2d division of the British invading army.

At Outrington-hall, Miss Maria Trafford.

At Overleigh-hall, John Nuttall, esq.

At Malpas, Mrs. Beckett.

## DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. John Cooper, to Miss Warren, both of Derby.

John Needham, esq. of Hargate-wall, near Buxton, to Mary, second daughter of Edward Rushton, esq. of Manchester.—

Richard Blackwell, esq. of London, to Sarah, third daughter of the same Edward Rushton, esq.

Mr. Wm. Bass, of Manchester, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Ellis Needham, esq. of London, late of Hargate-wall.

At Eckington, the Rev. Mr. Tunstall, of Belper, to Miss Greatorex.

At Norbury, Mr. Maskery, of Little Park, Okeover, to Miss Maskery.

*Died.*] 55, Mrs. Latuffiere, relict of the late Lewis L. esq. of Derby. In her the poor have lost a valuable friend.

At Hill-cliff-lane brook, Mrs. Sarah Bullock, formerly of Shottle.

At Derby, 48, sincerely regretted, Mrs. Wigley, St. Peter's-street.—53, the Rev. Nicholas Bayley, vicar of Spondon, and St. Michael's, Derby.—Miss H. Gaskin, daughter of the late Mr. G. of St. Peter's-street.—72, Mr. John Hancock.

At Shardlow, 56, Mr. George Moore. Mrs. Mary Marshall, wife of Mr. G. M. of Sawley.

At Birchills, 90, Mrs. Noton.

At Calow-house, near Chesterfield, Samuel Smith, esq.

## NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Mr. John Ellis, of Mansfield, lately purchased a piece of old oak, three feet long, and two feet square, which to all appearance was a solid, firm, piece of wood; it being too large for the purpose he wanted it, he got the sawyer to cut it down the middle, and as the joiner was working one of the pieces, a small piece slipped out, which, on examining, there were the following figures, 1054,\* nearly as legible as on the first day they were cut. There appears but very little doubt of their having been cut on the bark at that time; they were eight inches from the outside of the piece, so that the tree must have grown sixteen inches in the diameter, after the figures were cut on it; they are old-fashioned figures, about one inch and a half long.

Bills of Mortality for Nottingham, from December 31, 1812, to December 31, 1813.

St. Mary.—Baptisms, 837; burials, 559.

St. Nicholas.—Baptisms, 187; burials, 126; marriages, 70.

St. Peter.—Baptisms, 78; burials, 86; marriages, 49.

A proposal to establish a Chamber of Commerce at Nottingham, has been negatived at a meeting convened by the mayor. Much may doubtless be said *pro* and *con.* on the subject of such institutions. As far as they protect trade in general, they are good; but, if they attempt to regulate and control that which prospers only while free, they are injurious. We read most of Chambers of Commerce in countries where there is no trade; and, it is certainly true, that French trade usually begins and ends with a Chamber of Commerce.

Baptisms and burials in Newark, from January 1, 1813, to January 1, 1814:—Baptisms, 217; burials, 122.

Seven boys, three of them of one family, and two of another, were drowned lately, at Kimberley, in consequence of the ice breaking under them while sliding.

*Married.*] At Mansfield, Mr. William Cheetham, of Southwell, to Mrs. Wetwood.

At Newark, the Rev. Wm. Nichols, of South Collingham, to Mrs. Chad.—Mr. Lilly, of Elston, to Miss Lilly, of Newark.

Mr. S. B. Mason, hosier, to Miss H. Beardsley, daughter of Mr. Joseph B. both of Nottingham.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, Miss Brown, of King's-place.—Mr. T. Newcomb, auctioneer, of Market-street.—Mrs. Brough.—Mr. G. Hodgkin.—71, Mr. Mat. Richards,

\* Probably 1654.

of Howard-street.—92, Mrs. Ann Gibbons, of Trumpet-street.—75, Mr. Tupman, gardener, of Pilcher-gate.—75, Mrs. S. Johnson, of Pilcher-gate.—78, Mrs. A. Hillary, of Platt-street.—87, Mrs. A. Hickman, of Wool-alley.—84, Mrs. S. Saunders, of Mount-street.—50, John Richards, of Narrow-marsh; he was attempting to pass over the step bridge, leading from Turu-calf alley, when his feet flying from under him, he fractured his skull, and died on the spot.—78, Mrs. Needham, relict of Mr. Wm. N. the youngest son of John N. gent. of Bingham.—63, Mr. Sam. Fisher, farmer and grazier.—74, Mr. John Gent, dyer.—44, Mr. J. Taylor, of Count-street.

At Newark. 79, Mr. D. Lacey.—70, Mr. S. Holmes.—81, Mrs. Roebuck.—89, Mrs. Judy Allen, sister to the late Mr. A. printer.

At Retford, Mrs. Woodhead, wife of Mr. W. printer.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

Lately, as Mr. Samuel English, of Burgh, was in the fields with a gun, the piece burst, and the breech, with part of the stock, penetrated his forehead, the whole frontal bone of which was nearly destroyed. Notwithstanding his dreadful situation, he had the strength and fortitude to extricate the breech of the piece, and to walk about a mile to his house, when medical assistance was procured; and, though a portion of the brain was extracted, he is said to be likely to recover!—*Rockingham.*

The high sheriff of Lincoln has given notice, that a plot of newly allotted ground, in the parish of Bolingbroke, belonging to the duchy of Lancaster, is to be appropriated to a weekly market every Tuesday, and an annual fair on the 10th day of July, for the accommodation of the inhabitants of the neighbouring fens, towns, and villages.

*Married.*] At Stamford, Mr. H. Shepherd, to Miss Bainton.

Mr. M. Kenny, of Deeping, to Miss Deacon, of Barnock.

At Waltham, Capt. Williams, R. N. to Miss Haddlesley.

At Wisbeach, Mr. Cibby, to Mrs. Ann Sers.

Rich. Calthorpe, esq. of Swineshead Abbey, to Miss Everard, of Moulton-Marsh.

At Holbeach, Mr. E. Goddard, to Miss M. Hood.

At Gainsbro', Mr. Whiley, to Miss Reeder.

At Bolingbroke, Mr. Adlard Booth, to Miss Clarke, of Wainfleet.

At Lincoln, Mr. J. B. Blundell, to Miss Jepson.

*Died.*] At Hundleby, 82, W. Garfit, esq. many years an eminent banker at Boston, and deservedly respected.

At Great Grimsby, 54, Gabriel Neve, esq. merchant, much respected.

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At Louth, 25, Mrs. Sarah Sarfoot.—24, Mrs. F. Dickenson.—76, Mr. R. Brown.—Mrs. Raines, late of Hull.—50, Mr. S. Fields.

At Lincoln, 89, Mrs. Elliston, mother of Colonel E., M. P.—Mr. Thomas Miller.—33, Mrs. Broomhead.

At Gosberton, 56, Henry Lyson, esq.

At Barton, John Swales, esq. late of Croom.—At Wisbeach, 19, Mrs. M. Nixon.—75, Mrs. E. Raper.

At Gainsbro', 33, Mrs. Casson.—70, Mr. Rhodes.—73, Mrs. Wells.

At Stamford, 92, Mrs. Mary Mattram.—Mr. B. Michelson.—62, Alderman Tho. Snow.—77, Mrs. Eaton, late of Deen.—64, Mrs. Booth.—24, Mrs. M. Edgson.—Mr. John Toulson, known by the name of Old York.

At Grantham, 79, Mrs. Frances Preston.

At Sutterton, 75, Mr. Cayborn, white-smith, &c. who began business with 16s. collected in Christmas boxes, and died worth 20,000l.—At Whaplode, 18, Miss M. Limby.—At Thuriaby, 87, Mrs. Snart.

At Sheepskin-hall, 77, Mr. Daniel Perkins, father, by two wives, of 28 children, 14 of whom survive him.

At Boston, 49, Mr. W. Brooke.—66, Mrs. Foggin.—Mr. Williamson. miller.

At Pinchbeck, 35, Mrs. Thiselton.—At Tedford, 63, Mr. Sutton.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

Belvoir Castle was visited during the past month by the Regent and the Duke of York, as sponsors to the infant heir of the Rutland family, who was christened by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The neighbouring corporations of Nottingham, Leicester, Lincoln, Stamford, &c. and the county of Rutland, presented addresses to his Royal Highness at Belvoir. He afterwards visited Lord Lonsdale at Cottesmere, Lord Winchelsea at Burleigh, and the Bishop of Lincoln at Buckden. Much festivity and splendour was displayed at the places visited by the royal party, and it gave a holiday appearance to each of the respective vicinities, drawing together all the neighbouring nobility and gentry. His Royal Highness is said to be so well pleased with his reception, that he has promised to repeat his visit. Among other traits of the Belvoir entertainment, may be named a state bed for the prince, which cost 2000l. and a silver punch bowl, in which sixty gallons of punch were made.

The new market which was held on Wednesday, the 5th, at Castle Donington, was attended by some of the most respectable farmers and dealers in the neighbourhood, and 300 quarters of corn, and other articles produced and sold.

Three men were lately drowned while at work in a coal-pit at Heather; the earth gave way, and the water burst forth in a sudden and overwhelming manner.

*Married.*] At Leicester, Mr. T. Banks,

to Miss Ann White.—Mr. Knight, to Mrs. Staples.

At Loughborough, Mr. Sam. Frisby, to Miss Ann Stevenson.

Mr. James Foster, to Miss E. Walker, both of Leicester.

Mr. Flowers, to Frances, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Clarke, both of Leicester.

Mr. Kirk, of Wigstone, county surveyor, to Mrs. Foster, of Leicester.

At Weston-upon-Trent, Mr. H. Webster, to Miss Dumelow, of Leicester.

Mr. Wm. Moore, of Kirby Muxloe, to Miss Mary Walker, of Frolesworth-Lodge.

*Died.*] At Scruptoft, Mr. Godfrey.

At Breedon-on-the-Hill, John Hackett, gent.

At Husbands Bosworth, 55, the Rev. Richard Pearce, LL. B. late rector of that parish.

At Loughborough, suddenly, 64, Mrs. Peck, formerly of the Angel-Inn.—29, Mrs.

Thorpe, of the Anchor-Inn.—83, Mrs. Allen, baker.—Having been married only eight weeks, Mrs. Boden, wife of Mr. William B.

At Market-Harborough, suddenly, Mr. Wm. Sanders.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Stafford, Mr. Hart, grocer.—66, Mrs. Mary Barlow.—Mr. John Cotton, saddler.

At TERNHURST, 95, Mrs. Cole, relict of the late John C. gent.

At Tamworth, 55, Mr. W. Allport.

At the house of Thomas Hart, esq. Uttoxeter, Dame Margaret, wife of Sir Thomas Sheppard, bart. of Thornton Hall, Buckinghamshire.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

A school for the instruction of deaf and dumb children, the institution of which had been some time forming, was recently opened in Birmingham.

*Married.*] Mr. Samuel Grew, to Miss Pemberton, daughter of Mr. Josiah P. of Birmingham.

At Knowle, William Mander, esq. of Lapworth Hall, to Miss Sarah Moore, of Baker's-lane.

Mr. Roberts, of Warwick, to Miss Waring, of Coppington.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, 23, Mary Ann, wife of Mr. Joseph Butterworth, bookseller, of High-street.—73, Mr. Thomas Morris, of Woodcock-street.—67, at Shaw Hill House, Mrs. Harrison.—Mr. Thomas Welch, attorney-at-law.—Mrs. Mary Smart, of Lombard-street, Deritend.—63, Mr. Wm. Cartwright, of Worcester-street.—Mrs. Catherine Louisa Marindin, wife of Samuel M. esq. generally beloved and regretted.—Mr. John Webster, late of Wathing-street.—55, Mr. John Allin, salesman.—Mr. Isaac Read, of Bull-street.—54, Joseph Dickenson, gent. of the Aston road.—Ann, second

daughter of Mr. Gibbs, of Temple-street.—Mrs. Savage, of Handsworth.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Eleanor Tyldesley.—78, Mrs. Mary Billingsley, governess of the Blue Coat School, well-known for her long and faithful services in that situation, to which she was appointed in the year 1783. She was distinguished by her activity, industry, piety, and the compassion which she showed, not only to the little ones under her care, (whose wants, more especially in their indispositions, she frequently relieved at her own expense,) but to all with whose afflictions and distresses she was made acquainted. About four years ago she gave to the school the sum of 38*l.* being nearly the whole of the little savings which her humane and benevolent disposition had allowed her to accumulate in so long a service; and in her dying moments, after her own eternal concerns, its interests were nearest to her heart.

At Coventry, Mrs. Grant, wife of Mr. G. druggist.—Mrs. Oldhams, of Gosford-street.—Mr. George Essex, trimming-manufacturer.—Jane, the youngest sister of John Lowe, esq. of the Ravenhurst, Bordesley.—Mrs. Jolly, of Greyfriar's-lane.

At Warwick, 75, Mrs. Edwards, wife of Mr. E. grocer.

At Budbrooke, 74, Mr. Doughty.

In Edgbaston, 95, Mr. Benjamin Worton.

At the Manwoods, 48, Mrs. Farmer.

At Kinlet, Mr. Thos. Jones.

At Copley, 82, Mrs. Brown.

At Kenilworth, 74, Matthew Wilcox, gent.

At Drayton Bassett Mr. Jos. Freeman.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

The late victories obtained by the British armies in France, were celebrated at Hawkstone, with fire-works, &c. Sir John Hill—the father of heroes—and all the family at the mansion, together with a number of persons from the vicinity, assembled in the Park near the Obelisk, upon the summit of which, a quantity of pitch and other inflammable materials were kindled.

A meeting of the mayor, aldermen, and inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Shrewsbury, was held at the Guildhall, the 30th day of December, 1813, for the purpose of consulting about the erection of a suitable public testimonial to commemorate the brilliant achievements of Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill, K. B. and to record the emancipation of Spain, Portugal, Holland, &c. from the yoke of the present Ruler of France: when it was resolved unanimously,—That, in testimony of gratitude for the services of Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill, it is the opinion of this Meeting, that some durable public memorial, worthy of him and of ourselves, be erected in a conspicuous

cuous situation, in commemoration of his achievements.

The warehouse of Mr. Griffiths, grocer, in Welchpool, was lately discovered to be on fire, and before assistance could be procured, five barrels of gunpowder, which were in the warehouse, blew up with a dreadful explosion, blasting in every direction, to an incredible distance, the roof, floors, and contents of the warehouse. The landlady of the Britannia-inn has since died of the fright.

*Married.*] Richard Dansey, of Easton, esq. to Miss Ingram, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Ingram, of Burford.

W. Skelding, esq. of Bridgnorth, to Mrs. Frances Griffiths.

At Chun, E. Jones, esq. of Keneoed, near Newtown, to Miss Bryan, eldest daughter of the late R. B. esq. of Little Hall.

Mr. S. Heighway, jun. of Broseley Wood, to Mrs. Combes, daughter of the Rev. J. Cope, of Bridgnorth.

Mr. Thomas Ridding, of Wellington, to Mrs. Norton, of the Mount.

Mr. Blake, of Hallwood, to Miss Jones.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, Evan Thomas, a native of Wales, formerly a clergyman, afterwards a printer, latterly a judicial astrologer, and finally, for he appears to have been a man of genius, an inmate of the House of Industry.—Mr. George Jones, late wharfinger.—Mr. John Barnes, rope-maker.

At Newport, Mrs. Lane.—At Withington, 84, Mr. Jones.

At Pondesford, 49, Mr. Thos. Bowyer, greatly lamented.

At Great Chatwell, 72, Mrs. Lythall, a lady of the most benevolent character.

At Booley, Mr. Betton.—At Wem, Miss Elizabeth Heighway.—At Stockton, 82, Mr. Chapman.

At Bewdley, the Rev. Edward Baugh, rector of Neen Solters and Milsom, in this county, and Minister of Bewdley Chapel, universally esteemed and regretted.

Deservedly lamented, 83, Mrs. Locke, of Quarry-place, widow of the late John R. esq. of Trefnanny.

At Hinington, 61, Joseph Fletcher.

At Mount Fields, Mr. John Webster, late of Watling-street.

At Broseley, 70, Mr. Thomas Baker.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

In addition to the sum of 300l. which Mr. Webb left with the Rev. Mr. Byron, of Worcester, for the apprenticeship of nine orphan boys, he has made a further provision for ten more boys and one female, allowing from 30l. to 40l. each as a premium; and independently of this additional mark of his beneficence, many distressed persons at that place have partaken of his unbounded liberality.

The number of pockets of hops weighed in Worcester market, from December 25,

1812, to December 25, 1813, was as follows.—

|           |        |
|-----------|--------|
| New.....  | 12,659 |
| Old ..... | 2,006  |
|           | <hr/>  |
|           | 14,665 |

In the preceding year only 433 pockets of new hops, and 3896 pockets of old, were weighed; so precarious in its produce is this valuable plant.

A labourer employed in agriculture, at a place called Cleve, near Worcester, while digging lately, struck his pick-axe into an earthen pot, (which afterwards proved to be a Roman urn) and there fell out a vast quantity of pieces of silver coin, about the size of a silver threepence; and, searching farther, he discovered another pot. The coins were all Roman, and of great antiquity, the greater portion being coined in the third century. He realised 900l. by the sale, in which the owner of the soil nobly refused to participate.

*Married.*] At St. Mary-de-Lode, the Rev. Octavius Piers, youngest son of the late Sir William P. P. bart. of Tristerna Abbey, Westmeath, Ireland, to Jane, only daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Tristram, of Brookfield House.

At Malvern, George Day, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Curteis Hale, esq. of Hopton Court, Salop.

*Died.*] At Worcester, 88, Mrs. Tomkins, relict of Thomas T. esq. late of Buckenhill.—82, Mr. Jonathan Oates, sen, cutler.

At Powick, 90, Mr. Jas. Jones.—At Dudley, Mrs. Lukin.—At Hampton Lovett, the Rev. E. Waldron, M. A.—At Lower Arley, Mr. W. Dicken, jun.—At Blackmore Park, Thomas Hornyhold, esq.—Mrs. Knapp, of the White-house.—At Kempsey, Mrs. Timbrell.

At Great Malvern, 73, Mr. Richard Benbow; and, during the burial of her husband, in her 74th year, Mrs. Benbow.

*Aged 101, John Maurice, of Pedmore Quay, near Stourbridge.*

#### HEREFORD AND MONMOUTH.

Upwards of sixty persons of fashion were entertained for a fortnight by Sir Charles Morgan, bart. at his mansion in Monmouthshire, with true Christmas hospitality. A masquerade on Twelfth Night was attended by more than 150 guests.

*Married.*] D. R. Dansey, esq. of Easton, to Miss F. E. Ingram, of Burford.

The Rev. Hugh Morgan, of Hereford, to Mrs. Hullet, of Swindon.

At Abergavenny, Col. Gallop, to Miss Sewell.

At Ross, Mr. C. Strachan, of Gray's-inn, road, London, to Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. D. Roberts, bookseller.

*Died.*] At Ross, much regretted, Wm. Matthews Brookes, esq. surgeon of the 1st Royal Surry Militia.—Mr. R. Brown.

At Hereford, 54, Francis Edwards, esq. of Leominster, attorney-at-law, Captain of the 2d Troop of Yeomanry Cavalry, and many years distributor of stamps. A gentleman whose benevolent disposition obtained for him the respect of an extensive circle of friends.—Mr. Wm. Morgan, hair-dresser; in a fit of mental derangement he swallowed a small bottle of oil of vitriol.

At Abergavenny, Mrs. Ann George.—

At Letton, Mrs. Freeman.

At Fownhope, 69, Mrs. Purchas, wife of N. P. esq. generally beloved.

At Ledbury, 81, Mr. Thos. Baylis.

At Monmouth, 72, Mr. P. Powell.—

Mr. W. Hedges.—Mrs. Vaughan.

At Sutton, 83, Mr. John Gibbons.—At Kivernoll, 72, Mr. Thomas Richbell.

At Leominster, 80, Mrs. James, widow, formerly of Luston.—22, Miss Geary, daughter of Dr. G.

#### GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The antiquarian treasures and remarkable features of the far-famed Redcliffe Church, of Bristol, have just been ably brought under the public eye by that indefatigable antiquary MR. BRITTON. We have seen the volume, and its elegance and erudition are worthy of the subject.

The late great fogs are mentioned in the Bristol Mercury as productive of accidents in that city.

The grand jury of Bristol having presented the gaol of that city, (long a disgrace to its benevolence,) a new gaol is forthwith to be built; but a difficulty has arisen in regard to the class of persons on whom the expences should fall.

Bristol, long famed for its intelligence and public spirit, has set an example in the establishment of a charitable society, which merits the notice of the whole kingdom. It is called the *Prudent Man's Friend Society*; it meets in Small-street, and the treasurer is W. FRIPP, esq. a gentleman much distinguished for his active benevolence. At the first annual meeting, DR. F. RANDOLPH in the chair, it appeared that the sums collected had amounted to 785l. of which, 380l. had been paid to the loan fund; 53l. to mendicants; and 51l. for the conviction of vagrants. Its objects are ably described in a public advertisement to be threefold:—

The first is an attempt to remove the pernicious examples of idleness and vice, exhibited by street-beggars and other impostors; and to give temporary relief to those persons who, on enquiry, are found to be driven to ask alms from real distress. For this purpose, TICKETS are issued by the Society; and if the charitably-disposed would steadily persevere in giving them in the streets, instead of money, the deserving would be more

certainly relieved, and the impostor would quit a neighbourhood in which he finds his deceptions no longer profitable.

The second is to enable the deserving poor to better their condition by the timely assistance of small loans; and, by the same means, to prevent that accumulation of distress which, when it has once taken place, ten times the sum would often not remove. Two hundred and thirty-nine loans, amounting to 886l. 10s. have been granted without interest. Of this sum 551l. 15s. 6d. have been repaid with the most laudable punctuality. And the committee have reason to think, from the expressions of gratitude which have been used on accomplishing the repayment of the loans, that in a great majority of these cases, permanent good effects have been produced in the circumstances of the borrowers.

*Loan Fund Account, from February 16, to December 14, 1813.*

|                | £   | s. | d. |
|----------------|-----|----|----|
| Lent .....     | 886 | 10 | 0  |
| Repaid .....   | 551 | 15 | 6  |
| Good .....     | 285 | 1  | 0  |
| Doubtful ..... | 4   | 3  | 0  |
| In Hand .....  | 45  | 10 | 6  |

Two hundred and thirty-nine families have been assisted by loans in ten months.

The third has been to form a fund of savings; which has likewise been successful—536l. 11s. 6d. have been deposited in it. The money has been invested in government securities, in the names of the trustees. And as little or none of this was or could have been, previously to the institution of this society, so placed as to be improved at interest, the interest is evidently a clear gain to the meritorious individuals of whose property the fund is composed.

In the course of our periodical labours we never recollect to have recorded the scheme of a society, the objects of which were more legitimate and praiseworthy; and we hope to have speedy occasion to record the creation of similar societies in every city and market town in the empire.

*Married.]* At Tetbury, Mr. S. Cox, to Miss Pickett, only daughter of the late J. P. esq.

The Rev. G. Gunning, rector of Doynton, to Louisa Mary, daughter of John Quicke, esq. of Newton House.

Wm. Lane, esq. of Bredon, to Jemima, fourth daughter of Jos. Dobbins, esq. of Hailes.

Mr. Wm. Bubb, of Whitley Court, to Miss E. Fletcher, of Gloucester.

*Died.]* At Gloucester, Mrs. Meadows, of Lower Northgate-street. — Royman Jones, jun. esq. of Hay Hill, deservedly regretted.—85, the Hon. Mrs. Talbot, eldest daughter of Jacob Lord Folkestone. —59, suddenly, Abraham Norden, esq. of Northgate-street.—Mrs. Garn.

At Tetbury, 71, Mr. J. Hill.

At Dyrham, Mr. C. Stoper.

At Wootton, 83, Goodson Vines, esq.

At Bouldon, 78, Mr. S. Draper.

At Severn Lodge, Mr. T. Baker.

At Beech, 78, Mr. James Bush.

At Winterborn, 88, Mrs. Hollister.—  
68, Mrs. Sarah Evans.

At Minety, Mr. Giles Ludlow.

At Leigh, 70, Mr. Richard Barnes.

At Rodboro', Mrs. Hogg.

At Land, Mrs. Ann Gregory.

At Newent, Mrs. Ann Chinn.

At Brockhampton, Mr. R. Gibbs.

At Stoke Orchard, Mr. R. Staite.

At Witcombe, 83, Mrs. Pitt.

At Thornbury, Mrs. Rolph. — Mrs.  
Riddiford.

At Cheddar, 67, Mrs. Symons, wife of  
John S. esq.

At Bristol, Mrs. El. Gilbert.—Miss M.  
Sewell.—Mrs. L. D. Fripp, wife of Mr.  
J. F. a lady of rare virtues.—Mrs. M. E.  
Dymock, of Berkley-square. — Richard  
Ivycafe, esq. A.M. a magistrate and de-  
puty lieutenant of the county.—25, Mrs.  
H. Webb, sincerely regretted.—Robert  
Vizer, esq. a merchant of exemplary cha-  
racter.—85, Mrs. E. Helmes.—Mr. W.  
Moore, distiller.—Mrs. Weaver, of Red-  
cliff-street.—Miss Eliz. Larwell.—Richard  
Symes, esq. of Colston's-parade.—27, Mrs.  
Marg. Goodenough.—W. Walton, esq. of  
Park-street.—Mrs. Daubeny, of King's-  
square.—87, Rich. Lechmere, esq. of Park-  
street.—74, Mrs. Sarah Cottle, of Bruns-  
wick-square. — Mr. Thos. Merrick, of  
Queen square.—Mrs. Varlow.—Mr. Wood-  
lands, of the Customs.—89, William Par-  
sons, esq. of College-green, distinguished  
by his active benevolence.—Mr. Jos. Clay.  
—94, Mrs. Cozens.—Mrs. Mitchell, at the  
Hotwells.—19, Mr. J. Stych, of Union-  
street.—Miss Strode, of Park-street, for-  
merly of St. Croix.—Mrs. Harriet Webb.  
—66, Mrs. Cornish.—Mr. Sam. Lawrence,  
soap-manufacturer; killed by a fall from  
his gig, near Penzance.—63, Captain Jos.  
Williams.—90, Mrs. Burge.—50, Richard  
Pearsall, esq. of Somerset-street. — 78,  
Mrs. Day, mother of the Rev. W. D.—  
66, Mrs. Cornish, of Clare-street, much  
lamented.

At Tewkesbury, 45, Mrs. Owen.—Mrs.  
Lewis.—Mrs. Andrews. — Mr. William  
Trewman.

At Cheltenham, 57, John Reed, esq. of  
St. Julia's Cottage.

At Stroud, Mrs. Anne Colborne, widow  
of the Rev. J. C.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

A fire lately consumed the mansion of  
Lord Charles Spencer, at Wheatfield. The  
accident was occasioned by a fire having  
been lighted in a chimney without either  
stove or grate, in consequence of which it  
was communicated to a beam under the  
hearth.

A few weeks ago, the Count Orloff  
called upon Mr. Grosvenor, surgeon, of  
Oxford, to consult him respecting his lady;  
and, observing how exceedingly deaf Mr.  
G. was, recommended the use of tobacco  
smoke, which had effectually cured a Rus-  
sian nobleman in three weeks, who had  
been deaf for twenty years. Mr. G. was  
induced to make the experiment, and the  
right ear cracks regularly, and each time  
his hearing improves. His left experienced  
the same report, and he now hears well  
with it; although it was scarcely possible  
to make him hear with a trumpet. He can  
now hear the ticking of a clock, and before  
he could not hear it strike.

The Prince Regent has appointed the Rev.  
Edward Nares, to be Regius Professor of  
Modern History.

*Married.*] Rev. Francis Joseph Faithfull,  
B.C.L. and Fellow of St. John's College,  
in this University, to Mary, eldest daugh-  
ter of the Rev. V. Grantham, D.D. vicar  
of Scawby.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, of the 83d,  
to Miss Charlotte Fane, second daughter  
of J. F. esq. M.P. and niece to the Earl  
of Macclesfield.

Sir John Chandos Reade, Bart. of Ship-  
ton Court, to Louisa, youngest daughter  
of the late David Murray, esq. brother to  
Lord Elibank.

*Died.*] At Aston Parsonage, near Wit-  
ney, 65, Mrs. Ann Bicheno, wife of the  
Rev. J. B., late of Newbury.

At Bath, 84, the Rev. Dr. Greenhill, of  
Cottisford, Oxon, rector of Fringford, in  
that county, and of Marsh-Gibbon, Bucks.

At Newington House, G. White, esq.  
clerk of election committees, House of  
Commons.

At Elsfield, Mr. Joseph White.

At Stokenchurch, Mr. Mead, of the  
King's Arms Inn.

At Wolvercote, 87, Mrs. Sarah Hicks;  
also the same evening, *at the advanced age*  
*of 106, Mrs. Elizabeth Hicks.*

At Souldern, 68, Mr. William Smith.

At Grove Cottage, 64, Richard Davis,  
esq. sincerely regretted.

At Ditchley, at an advanced age, Mrs.  
Mary Price, aunt to the Countess of Or-  
monde and Ossory.

At Great Haseley, 75, Mr. John Terry.

Greatly regretted, 72, the Rev. Thomas  
Kerrich, rector of Great and Little Horn-  
ingsheath.

At Ducklington, Mr. John Thomas.—At  
Hailey, at an advanced age, Mr. John Nutt.

At Ewelme, deservedly lamented, Mrs.  
Heath.

At Oxford, 71, Mrs. Pigott, relict of  
Francis P. esq. of the Inner Temple, Bar-  
rister at Law.—In St. Giles's, 86, Mr. Ri-  
chard Lipscomb.—Mr. Wells, of Oriel Col-  
lege.—25, John Haycroft, of Queen-street.  
—28, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Bliss, of St.  
Giles's.—Mrs. Hannah Brown, of Magdalen  
parish.

parish.—84, Mr. Hall.—Mr. Rose, whitesmith.—Mr. Richard Best, of Queen-street.—Daniel Stuart, a well-known character.—76, Mrs. Elizabeth Baylis, of St. Giles's.—Suddenly, Mrs. Hands, of St. Thomas's.—41, Mr. James Howell.

BUCKS AND BERKS.

The senior department of the Royal Military College, is removed from High Wycombe, to Farnham, Surrey.

*Married.]* Mr. John Adams, of Winkfield-row, to Miss Mary Anne Delle, of Oxford.

Mr. John Parrott, of Brillbury-hall, to Miss Sargeant, of Brill.

J. Long, esq, of Bisham Park, to Miss Westbrook, of Stubbins.

Captain Dundas, R. A., to Miss J. A. Graham, of Fimtry.

*Died.]* At the Hot Wells, Bristol, 52, Joanna, wife of John Neck, esq. of Sonning.

80, J. Allnatt, esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this county, senior alderman and father of the corporation of Wallingford, and who had five times served the office of mayor of that borough.

At Lambourn, 73, the Rev. J. Smith, M.A. many years vicar, and one of the oldest of his Majesty's chaplains in ordinary.

At Salt Hill, H. Whitfield, D.D. rector of the united livings of St. Margaret's Lothbury, and St. Christopher's, in London, and of Wexham, in Buckinghamshire.

The Rev. William Scott, many years minister of the Baptist congregation in New Land, High Wycombe.

Mr. Wooster, at Chorley Farm, near West Wycombe.

At Bath, 38, Joseph Franklin, esq. of Haddenham.

At Buckingham, Mr. William Ovitts.

Dame Margaret, wife of Sir T. Sheppard, Bart. of Thornton-hall.

At Water Stratford, Mrs. Mary Cooper.

At Mortimer, 68, J. Spear, esq.

At the Great Lodge, Windsor Park, 32, Mrs. Quentin.

At Farmegdon, Mrs. Wools, wife of E. W. esq.

BEDS AND HERTS.

A dramatic piece was lately performed by a select party of amateurs, at South-hill, the seat of Samuel Whitbread, esq. said to be the production of that gentleman's pen, and possessed of considerable poetic merit.

*Married.]* Mr. W. Thorogood, of Bishops Stortford, to Miss M. Wicks, of Downham.

*Died.]* At Walden, the Rev. C. Smith, 40 years resident vicar of that place.

At Hyde Hall, Herts, A. Amesley, esq.

At Patton, 81, Mrs. Althorpe.

At Hertford, 81, Mr. Stephen Hagger.

At Caldecot, 38, W. Inskip, esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The execution of Kendal, for the robbery of the Leeds mail, on circumstantial evidence, and his denial of his guilt, in

which he was supported by Huffey White, has excited considerable sensation and anxiety in this county, and has led to a sharp and prolonged controversy in the Northampton Mercury. We have also received some communications on the subject; but as discussion is unavailing under such circumstances, we forbear to revive the animosity which appears to have been excited, conceiving that no parties in such a question can have any other object than to ascertain the truth. It is our inference in all such cases, that juries ought always to be very cautious of convicting on circumstantial evidence; but that whenever such convictions have taken place, the punishment should not be of a nature which it is beyond the power of man to recall and retrieve.

*Married.]* The Rev. W. P. Davies, of Wellingborough, to Miss Green, of Coventry.

Mr. E. Manning, of Thornbury, to Miss Walton, of Harleston.

*Died.]* At Wakerley, the Rev. S. Hunt, rector of that parish, and of St. George's in Stamford.

Suddenly, Joseph Cook Lovell, gent. of Sulby Abbey.

At Sir George Robinson's, Bart. at Cranford, Mrs. Frances Young, sister of Allen Edward Y. esq. of Orlingbury.

At Mear's-Ashby, 77, the Rev. T. Walker, M.A. vicar of that parish, domestic chaplain to the Earl of Sandwich, and formerly of St. John's, Oxford.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND HUNTS.

The sum of 1000*l.* given by the subscribers to Mr. Pitt's statue, for the purpose of founding the *Pitt* scholarship, and which has since been augmented by a donation of 500*l.* from the Pitt Club in London, is to be placed in the public funds, until the Syndics shall be able to vest it in land; and the clear annual income arising from it is to be paid to the Pitt Scholar.

*Married.]* Charles Veasey, esq. of Huntingdon, to Miss Ann Parker, daughter of Mr. P. surgeon, of Woburn.

The Rev. George Davys, Fellow of Christ College, to Marianne, daughter of the Rev. Edmund Mapletoft, of Anstye.

Richard Calthrop, esq. of Swineshead Abbey, to Turfit Elizabeth, only daughter of S. Everard, esq. of Moulton Marsh.

Edward Greene, esq. solicitor, of St. Ives, to Anne Wheatham, daughter of the late John Allpress, esq.

Mr. Sculthorpe, of Kennet, Captain of the Ely Local Militia, to Miss Mary Bullman, of Soham.

Rev. William Chafy, D.D. master of Sidney Sussex College, and vice-chancellor of the University of Cambridge, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late John Westwood, esq. of Chatteris.

*Died.]* At Whittlesea, 54, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. S. surgeon.

At Shepreth, 42, Mrs. Ingle, wife of Mr. John I.

At Huntingdon, 43, Mr. James Langhorn.—At Chatteris, 73, Mrs. Holden, relict of the late Rev. W. H. many years vicar.

At Cambridge, 79, Mr. David Bradwell, of this town.—Mr. John Hignell, of St. John's College.—75, Thomas Halstead, esq. formerly one of the aldermen.—Mr. Barnet Leach, of Bridge-street.

At Yaxley, 79, Mr. Child, farmer.

At Newmarket, Mr. Richard Claydon.—Miss Barrett, sister to Mr. B.—Mr. Samuel Buckle, attorney, nephew to the late William Sandiver, esq. whose property he had inherited only six months.

At Isleham, 21, Mr. Josiah Bland.

At Ickleton, Mr. Chambers.

At Long Stow Hall, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. Dr. Thomson.

At Ely, much lamented, Richard Pigott, gent.—At Campton, 18, deeply regretted, Rhoda, second daughter of Mr. James Humberstone.

At Horningsea, a man named Stewart, at the advanced age of 106. He had been confined to his bed about seven years, but retained his faculties till nearly the last.

#### NORFOLK.

The order for broad white camblots from the East India Company, is received by the manufacturers at Norwich, and is only for 12,000 pieces, in consequence of the advanced price; a reduction from the order of last year of 11,000 pieces.

*Married.*] Mr. J. G. Hacon, of Downham Market, to Miss Sharp.

Captain George Wickens Willes, R. N. to Miss Anne Elizabeth Lacon, second daughter of Sir E. L. of Yarmouth.

Mr. Edward Daniel Alston, of Diss, to Eliza Freeborn, only daughter of John F. esq. of Great Maplested.

Mr. Andrew Pigge, printer and bookseller, of Lynn, to Mrs. Davey, of Heacham.

Mr. William Thorogood, printer, of Bishop Stortford, to Miss Maria Winks, of Downham.

Mr. H. Kembell, bookseller, of Swaffham, to Miss Marriott, of Lynn.

*Died.*] At Worstead, 58, Mrs. Tuck.

At Brisley, the Rev. Mr. Walters, rector.

Of the scarlet fever, Horatio, third son of William Cockell, esq. of Attleborough.—And of the same disorder, Jane, second daughter of the same gentleman.

At Lynn, 62, Mrs. Hannah Crawforth.

At Norwich, 24, Mrs. Walters, linen draper.—61, Mrs. Chesnutt, of St. Gregory's.—69, Mr. Rt. Towler, hotpresser.—33, Mrs. Holl, of St. Peter's.—77, Mr. James Steward.

At Catton, 68, Jeremiah Ives Harvey, esq. alderman of Conisford ward. He served the office of sheriff of Norwich in 1779, and of mayor in 1783.

At East Dereham, 20, Miss Ann Martha

Buck.—At Coltishall, 57, Mr. William Browne, merchant.

At Hingham, Mrs. Gapp, wife of Mr. G. sen.—At Great Ellingham, 78, Mr. Benjamin Turner.

At Honing, 51, Mr. John Howard.

At Yarmouth, 60, Mr. Fred. Tilney.—74, Mr. John Mason.—76, Mr. J. Custance.—Mrs. Watson, of St. John's.—68, Mrs. Plummer.—84, Mrs. Masterton.

At Lingwood, 77, Mrs. Mary Rix.

67, Mrs. Bullard, of St. John's.

At Carleton Rode, Mr. J. Barnard.

At Crownthorpe, 19, Miss Pamela Morris.—At Walsingham, 38, Mrs. Wright, wife of William W. jun.

At Fakenham, Mrs. Dennis, relict of the late T. M. D. esq.

At Happisburgh, 76, Mr. Robert Marler.

At South Lynn, 17, Miss E. Brinn.

At Fersfield, 77, Mr. Thomas Smith, dissenting minister; he was pastor of the Baptist church at Shelfanger, nearly half a century.

At West Dereham, 70, Mrs. Hannah Atkinson.

#### SUFFOLK.

At Beccles and Woodbridge sessions the several prisoners indicted were *all* acquitted. What a commentary this on the instructions given to the grand jury in *Somersetshire*. Doubtless the rule should be to give notice to all persons of any design to present them; but this being found often impossible in regard to criminals, is not practised in such cases. It holds good, however, in regard to public bodies who cannot escape, and it always gives the grand jury the power of inquiring *diligently* and presenting *duly*. It seems to be highly dangerous to indict unwarned persons in any case; and to place the honorable part of the community at the mercy of unprincipled persons who may swear whatever they please before a grand jury with impunity.

*Married.*] John Smith, esq. to Harriett Elford, second daughter to the Rev. William Wyatt, rector of Framlingham.

At St. Mary's Church, Robert Hicks, esq. of Layham, to Mrs. Rouse, Hadleigh.

At Sproughton, Brigade-Major Wynyard, of the Coldstream guards, to Eliza, third daughter of John Sowerby, esq. of Puttbridge, Bury.

Wm. Wood Humphrey, esq. distributor of stamps at Sudbury, to Miss Gilson, of Baddow.

Rev. Thomas Allsop, of Fressingfield, to the youngest daughter of R. Bretring, esq. of Mendham.

*Died.*] At Hadleigh, 23, Mr. James Quantrill.

At Bury, Alexander Desoutre, 20, a natural son of the Duc de Rochefaucault.—Mrs. Spalding, 78, of Churchgate-street.—Mrs. Ranby, 73, wife of John R. esq.—

Mrs.

Mrs. Jane Simpson, 82.—Mrs. Rawlinson, 47.—Mr. Thomas Chisnall, 81, of Stratford St. Mary.—At Wingfield Castle, Anne, relict of Robert Pretymen, esq. 91.

At Ipswich, Mr. Nathaniel Blowers, 70.

At Eye, Mrs. Tayleure, wife of the Rev. S. T.—Mary, widow of the late John Manning, gent. 86.

At Westhorp, Mr. Buxton Andrews.

At Winesham, Mrs. King, 62, wife of the Rev. John K.

At Stowlangtoft, Mrs. Elizabeth Craske, 62, much regretted.

At Cotton, Mr. John Last.

At Kedington, Mrs. Sims, 87, mother of the Rev. W. E. S. of Nayland.

At Culford, Mrs. Harvey, of Wordwell.

At Glemsford, Mr. Samuel Cook, 65.

At Sudbury, 53, Mrs. Ursula Godfrey.

At Wickhambrook, Mr. J. Tyler, 74.

At Fornham, St. Martin, the Rev. Henry Punchard, A.M.; he was instituted in November 1771.

At Walton, Charlotte, wife of Charles Collett, esq.

At Lowestoft, Mr. T. Curtis, 50.

At Bungay, Mr. Wm. Abel, second son of Matthias Abel, esq. banker, deeply regretted by his family and friends.

At Nowton, Mrs. Alston, 95.

At Bredfield, Sarah, relict of William Whincopp, esq. 72.

At Higham Lower Green, Mrs. Cornell.

At Saxmundham, Sarah, second daughter of Mr. Dencher.

At Coddensham, 65, Mr. John Fox.

At Ipswich, Mr. Daniel Goddard, 66, late of London.

At Gazely, Mr. Robert Leach, 74.

At Siclesmere, Mrs. Frances Treice, 66.

At Needham Market, 60, Mr. Mathew James Batman, only son of the late Rev. Thomas Batman.

At Stonham Aspal, Mr. Pemberton, 90, farmer.—At Great Horksley, Mrs. Sadler, relict of W. S. esq.

At Granard, John Garnham, esq. of Ashfield Lodge, and major in the West Suffolk militia.

#### ESSEX.

*Married.*] At Greensted, the Rev. Caven Ord, to Miss Blagrove.

Mr. W. Meggy, jun. of Chelmsford, to Miss E. Smith.

Rev. John Carter, of Braintree, to Mrs. Perry, of Great Salng.

Rev. W. M. Moreton, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. H. Hutton, of Beaumont.

*Died.*] At Tilbury Fort, 68, G. Mackay, esq. first major and barrack-master.

At Newport, 86, G. Pochin, esq. many years an active magistrate.

At Saffron Walden, Mrs. Day, 87, whose children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren, amounted to 316: viz. 14 children,

140 grandchildren, and 162 great grandchildren.

At Witham Lodge, 86, the Hon. Francis Talbot, brother to the late, and uncle to the present Earl of Shrewsbury.

At Brookhouse, Mount Bures, 28, Mary, eldest daughter of William Schreiber, esq.

At Broomfield, Mrs. Surry.

At Great Horsely, 72, Mrs. Sadler.

At Little Buddow, Capt. P. Stoneham, 84, R.N.—At Redgewell, 88, the Rev. H. Lawwell, dissenting minister.

At Newton, Mrs. Alston, 95, formerly of Halstead.

At Elmdon, Bury, Mr. W. Rolfe.

#### KENT.

In breaking into a very ancient grave, lately, at St. Clement's Church, Sandwich, a pint bottle was found full of an offensive liquid. The clay round the bottle had incorporated itself with the glass.

The snow, from ten to twenty feet deep, interrupted all communication and intercourse in Kent, during several days in the middle of the month, as well as in other parts of the kingdom.

The property destroyed by the fire in Mr. Horn's paper mills and dwelling house, at Buckland, is estimated at 17,000l.; only 7,000l. were insured.

The late Mrs. Fowtrel, of Canterbury, left 1920l. among the various charities and schools in Canterbury, and 200l. each to the deaf and dumb, and the blind, charities in London.

That excellent establishment the general Kent and Canterbury hospital, relieved last year 400 patients, and 503 out-patients, and inoculated 380 for the cow-pox. The principal benefactors during the year were Lord Sondes 105l. and Mr. Wheeler, of Otterden-place, 100l.

In the Kentish and various provincial papers, we have observed notices of nearly fifty children burnt to death this month, many of them from playing with fire!—The wire safeguards seem to be the best protectors.

*Married.*] At Hythe, Mr. W. Tiffin, to Miss C. Stokes.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, 62, Mr. W. Bates, —59, Mrs. S. Tiddeman.—54, Mr. Jonas Welch.—Mr. R. Elwyn, 73.—Mrs. Giles, 71.—Mrs. Bunce, 77.—Major O'Neil, of the 9th regiment.—Mr. Coppin Chapman.—Mr. John Underdown.—81, Mrs. M. Watkins.—74, Mr. T. Dixon.—Mr. W. Pearson.—Mrs. Allbeit.—Mrs. Hands.—72, Mrs. S. Mate.—Mrs. Hodges.—Mrs. Mary Fowtrel, whose benevolent legacies, noticed above, best describe her character.

At Margate, Mr. John Pierce, warden of the pilots.—84, Mrs. E. Henshaw.—78, Mrs. Luck.—17, Miss Ann Barlow.—Mrs. Penny.

At Ramsgate, Mrs. Bing, jeweller.—78, Mr. T. Chapman.

At Maidstone, Mr. W. Kennedy, of Bromley.

Bromley.—Mrs. Stevens.—John Wise, esq. 65, a good man, and universally regretted.—Mr. W. Wattle.

At Dover, Miss Thornton.—Mr. Allen.—Mrs. West.—Mrs. Chapman.—22, Mr. John Beer.—61, Mrs. R. Rieden.

At Wittersham, Mr. John Sampson.

At Hoath, 67, Mrs. Sarah Stead.

At Folkestone, Mr. Edward Kingsford, 51.—Mrs. Broad, 54.—Mr. T. Finn, 87.—Mr. T. Pledge, 24.

At Sandwich, 76, Mrs. Minte.—42, Mr. R. Cooke.—Mrs. Davison.—Mrs. S. Dunk.

At Staplehurst, 59, Mrs. Eliz. Couchman.

At Watlington, Mr. Cruthal.

At Murston, 96, Rev. Mr. Marsh, rector.

At Whitstaple, 17, Miss Mary Morday.

At Romney, Mr. T. Paine.—Mr. W. Weldeu, frozen to death.

At Chatham, 81, Mr. Crawford Smith.—

Mrs. Harrison, wife of the Rev. W. H.—

Mr. Jesse Nower.

#### SUSSEX.

In the Downs, the snow drifted into mountains, and interrupted all intercourse for many days.

*Married.*] Mr. Stocker, of Brighton, to Miss Turner, of Bognor.

*Died.*] At Chichester, Mrs. Teesdale.

At Angmering, Mr. Amore.

Near Rottingdean, by a fall from his horse, during a state of inebriety, Mr. Moore, of the customs.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

MR. COBBETT continues to write his celebrated *Political Register*, from his estate at Bottley in this county, uniting in his own person, in their completest sense, the character of agriculturist, patriot, and man of letters. Some of his late numbers, on the novel positions and pretensions of the belligerent powers, are distinguished above all his former writings, for their masculine eloquence, power of reasoning, and courageous delineation of TRUTH.

A Portsmouth brewer states in the Hampshire Telegraph, that the present price of malt, from 60s. to 70s. per quarter, does not afford more than a reasonable profit, and that the fair average of hops is 6l. but the present price 10 or 12l. per cwt.

*Married.*] Mr. B. P. Porter, of Portsea, to Miss Pike.—Mr. C. Sharp, of Southampton, to Miss E. Clark.—Mr. Cole, of Rewstreet, I. of W. to Miss Roach, of Redway.

At Fareham, Dr. Ringe, to Miss Witchell.

Capt. G. W. Willes, R.N. to Miss Anne Lacon.

*Died.*] At Winchester, Mrs. Harvey, grocer.—75, Mrs. Vaughan.

At Southampton, 48, Mr. John Fay.

91, Mr. Thomas Smith.—T. Wetenoom, esq. at Smyrna.—Mrs. Newell.

At Portsmouth, &c. Mr. Hammond, Dock-yard.—Mrs. Blacks, Portsea.—Mrs. Innes, H. W. Houses.—Mr. Brain, D. Y.—Mrs. Pearce, D. Y.—Capt. Tillard, at  
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Haslar.—70, Mr. W. Chase, Portsea.—Mr. T. Woolgar, Gosport.—Mrs. Peake.—Mr. Stooover, D. Y.

At Andover, Miss Route, and Miss Glen-cross, who lived together.

At Upsombourne, Mr. John Andrews.—At Westmear, Mrs. Deller.—At Ryde, 65, Mrs. Pemberton.—At Awbridge-house, Mrs. Atkins.—At Milford, suddenly, Mr. H. Gillingham.—At Fareham, Mrs. Barney.—At Twyford, Mr. Hannington, schoolmaster.—At Morstead, 68, Mr. John Complin.—At Havant, 79, Mrs. Renaud.—At Northwood, Geo. Gowan, esq. paymaster to the E. I. forces at Parkhurst.

#### WILTSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Maiden Bradley, Mr. R. Howell, to Miss M. C. Moody.

At Trowbridge, Mr. W. Brookman, to Miss Edgell.

*Died.*] At Devizes, Mrs. Bailey.

At Maiden Bradley, Mrs. Large.

At Norton Bavant, Mr. Thos. Hollway.

At Wick-house, 83, Mrs. Hazeland.

At Chippenham, Mr. S. Gatey, deservedly regretted.—23, Mr. John Coombs.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

DR. WILKINSON, of Bath, has published in the Bath Paper, a very ingenious analysis of the contents of the stomach of two horses who lately died suddenly, by which it appears that they had been poisoned.

MRS. BOURNE, in the Grove, Bath, was, on new year's day, burnt to death by her clothes catching fire.—In another place we have remarked on the number of deaths from this cause, during the past month, in different parts of the kingdom—at least forty children and ten adults! When all the complicated horrors of death from being roasted alive amidst friends and comforts are considered, it seems wonderful that a simple and certain method of prevention, which we discovered and announced seven years ago, and have since reiterated in various shapes in this Magazine, should not be known in every family. The parties on fire have only to lie down, and the instant they do so, all the danger is removed; and they or their friends may, at their leisure, extinguish the fire. In our experiment we took two equal stripes of muslin, held one by a pair of tongs perpendicularly, and laid the other horizontally and hollow, and then set them on fire. The perpendicular stripe wholly exploded, with an intense flame a yard high, in half a minute; but the horizontal one was, with difficulty, kept alight, and as its flame was never above half an inch high, it might have been extinguished with the thumb and finger; it was also nearly five minutes before the fire extended to the other end. The fatal effects are, however, produced not less by the intensity of the flame than by its ascent to the throat, head, and sensual organs.

organs, an effect which is also prevented by instantly lying down. Surely it is the duty of medical men, and of clergymen in funeral sermons, and in other ways, to propagate the knowledge of so infallible a remedy for so dreadful an evil.

The Bath Society for relieving persons imprisoned for small debts, have enlarged twenty-one persons during the last year, for the small sum of 94l. 19s. 6d. Noah Chivers, esq. has presented them with a donation of 21l.

The *Taunton Courier* speaks of the late fogs as enveloping the whole vale of Taunton, but as not extending beyond Blagdon Hill, where the weather was mild and clear.

At the Somerset Quarter Sessions, at Wells, the chairman remarked at some length, on a supposed error of grand juries in road cases; who frequently refuse to receive the prosecutor's evidence, and to find the bill, unless notice has been previously given to the parish presented. A practice in which we confess we agree with grand juries.

*Married.*] At Bath, Mr. Gnerieux, of the French navy and Legion of Honour, to Miss Sarah Marshall.

Mr. W. Maish, of Bath, to Miss F. Capper, of London.

Mr. T. B. Coward, of Bath, to Miss Cooke, of Hereford.

Mr. R. Fairhurst, of Worrington, to Mrs. Salter, of Bath.

Mr. Edwards, of Freshford, to Miss Wakeford.

Mr. Goodhall, of Bath, to Miss Pitman.

Dr. Berkit, of Bath, to Mrs. Beezley.

Mr. W. Gooden, of Darleigh, to Miss R. Bryant, of Bridgwater.

*Died.*] At Bath, 82, Robert M'Clinnock, esq. of Dunmore.—Mrs. Alexander.—At Laura House, Miss M. C. Phibbs, of Sligo, a lady of superior qualities.—The Hon. Mrs. Hamilton.—84, the Rev. Dr. Greenhill, of Cottisford, father of Mr. G. M. P. and an amiable character.—The Rev. S. James, rector of Radstoke.—By an accident, Mr. Vowles, of Pultney-bridge.—Mrs. Ann Harrison.—24, Mrs. Ann Tongue.—Mrs. M. Sealey, of Kingsmead-street.—Mrs. Maberley.—Mr. Giller, Wells road.—The Rev. James Tuson, rector of Binegar, and a county magistrate.

At Frome, Mr. Willoughby.—At Poundstock, Mr. Thos. Pierce.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

A part of the sea cliffs on the coast, near Lime, lately fell down, after a violent storm, and discovered the fossil remains of an enormous crocodile, in a state of perfection not before found. This extremely valuable relic was discovered on the estate of H. H. Henley, esq. who has liberally presented it to the London Museum of Natural History.

*Married.*] Mr. C. Sheppard, of Dorchester, to Miss Smith.

At Lyme, John Hussey, esq. to Miss Daniel.

Mr. R. Caines, of Melbury Park, to Miss Kellaway.

The Rev. J. Parsons, fellow of Worcester College, to Miss Smith, of Sherborne.

F. Glossop, esq. of Henstridge, to Miss Louisa Yeatman.

*Died.*] At Westbrook House, 59, F. J. Tyssen, esq.

At Dewlish, Mrs. Hall.—At Sandford, 72, the Rev. George Bent, rector of High Bray.—At Poundstock, Mr. Thomas Pearce.—At St. Anderies, G. E. Balch, esq.—At West Quantoxhead, Mrs. Walford.—At Stowboro', Mrs. Anne Brown.—At Martolk, 94, George Sims, called *jumping George*.—At Hartgrove, Mrs. Meatyard.—At Gillingham, Mr. Thomas Light.—At Maiden Newton, Mr. Robert Williams.—At Silton, Mr. Cambridge.—At Bingham's Melcombe, Mrs. Bingham, wife of Colonel B.—At Warminster, Mr. Samuel Provis, an upright man.—At Cheddar, 68, Mrs. Symons.—At Blandford, 76, Mrs. Atkins.—84, Mrs. Sweetapple.—At Dorchester, 41, Mrs. Clark, wife of Mr. C. bookseller, universally regretted.—At Stoughton Cross, Mrs. Shartman.—At Wareham, 63, Mrs. Dampier.—68, George Goodwin.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

We learn from the *Exeter Flying Post*, that this usually mild and genial county has been as deeply covered by the late heavy snows as any in the kingdom. The road from Plymouth to Exeter and London, was wholly impassable at Halldown for several days.

Warm baths, at an expence of 320l. are to be annexed to the Exeter Lunatic Asylum, in conformity, we presume, to the plans of treatment described in late numbers of this Magazine.

Mr. WOOLMER has changed the day of the publication of his *Exeter and Plymouth Gazette*, from Saturday to Thursday.

The *Devon and Exeter Institution* consists already of 130 proprietors, and its funds amount to 2,560l. Donations of 113 valuable books have been presented by Messrs. Grainger, Kendall, Carpenter, Leach, Acland, Johnson, Woolmer, and others. The active and spirited committee propose to purchase Courtenay House. Among the proprietors are the Lords Graves and Clifford; the Dean and Chapter; Sirs J. T. Duckworth, S. H. Northcote, T. D. Acland; and most of the clergy and physicians in and near Exeter.

*Married.*] At Littleham, the Rev. W. Coney, to Miss C. Baring, of Exmouth.

At Chorleigh, G. Woolway, esq. to Miss Jane Dart.

At Wolborough, Captain May, R. N. to Miss Flamank, of Newton Abbot.

Thomas

Thomas Beawes, esq. of Beaumont, to Miss Eliza Davis, of Bristol.

*Died.*] At Teignmouth, 70, Joseph Sabine, esq.—At Exmouth, Mrs. Comins.

At Bishopsteignmouth, Mr. W. Jackman.

At Luppit, near Honiton, W. Rattenbury, 106.

#### CORNWALL.

The transport, *Queen*, No. 332, having brought home, 325 sick and invalided soldiers, 63 women, and 58 children, from the British army on the continent, besides six French officers, prisoners of war, and a crew of 21 men, making a total of 473 persons, was lying in Carrick Road, Falmouth, on the 14th January. At the commencement of the gale of that night, she was observed to ride hard, and, at about five o'clock in the morning, she parted her cables and drove ashore on Trefasis Point, where, in a short time, she was beat to pieces. One hundred men and four women, with great difficulty, succeeded in getting ashore; but, all the rest perished with the ship. Thus 369 souls were, in a few moments, buried in the sea, under the most awful circumstances! The bodies of five men, ten women, and nine children, have been washed on shore at Penryn, and a great number at Flushing. The soldiers were all artillerymen, except about thirty-two, who belonged to the 30th regiment.

A shocking homicide was lately committed at Camberne, by a poor lunatic, on an attendant female;—and, at Saucroet, by a villain of the name of Burns, on John Allen, a sailor.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Mudge, of Bodmin, to Miss Hawkins, of Wadebridge.

Mr. N. Cole, of Trebigne, to Miss Henwood, of Cardinham.

*Died.*] At Falmouth, Mr. John Bunny, 76, druggist.—At Truro, Mrs. Luke, wife of Rear Admiral Luke.—At Simonward, the Rev. R. Baron.—At Veryan, Mr. Hugoe.

#### WALES.

*Died.*] At Slebech-hall, 87, Nathaniel Phillips, esq.—At Rosepool, John Cozens, esq.—At Caerphilly, Mr. Edward Jones, a celebrated performer on the Welsh harp.—At Swansea, 19, deeply lamented, Archibald, eldest son of Mr. T. Jenkins, printer of the Cambrian Newspaper.

#### DEATHS ABROAD.

*Died.*] At Valenciennes, Richard Viscount Barrington. He is succeeded by his brother, the Rev. George Barrington, Prebendary of Durham.

At Torgau, aged 61, by a fall from his horse, the celebrated statesman, the Count de Narbonne, god-son of Louis XV. whom he much resembled. During the reign of Louis XVI. he rose to the rank of Lieutenant-general in the royal army, and chiefly resided at the Court of Mesdames (the daughters of Louis XV.) by whom he was held in high consideration. After the breaking out of the Revolution, he accept-

ed, in 1791, the post of Minister at War, with a view to save the king. This object was clearly evinced, by a proposal which he made verbally, in the most serious manner, to the National Assembly, and at the same time in writing to the Duke of Brunswick. On the 9th Jan. 1792, he resigned his office, and retired into private life. Napoleon drew him from obscurity as a branch of the ancient noblesse, to give splendor to his court, and Narbonne very unwillingly consented. He could not stoop to flatter. The most favourable expression that ever escaped his lips respecting Napoleon was, *Il est si heureux!*—how lucky he is! He often said of him, *Sa tête est un volcan*—his head is a volcano; and still more frequently, *C'est un crane, qui n'a point d'entrailles*—he is all head and no heart. With the emperor he was however a great favourite. He is said to have gone with great reluctance to Russia, to Vienna, and lastly to Torgau, where he died.

Drowned in the Elster, after the battle of Leipsic, Prince Poniatowski, nephew to the last King of Poland, and the hope of Polish patriotism. On the 19th of October, when the French army was falling back, the emperor assigned part of the suburbs of Leipsic, next to the Borna road, to Prince Poniatowski. This post he was to defend with a body of 2000 Polish infantry. Perceiving that the French columns on his left flank were retreating, and that there was no possibility of getting across the bridge, which had been blown up by accident, he drew his sabre, and turning to the officers round him—"Gentlemen," said he, "'tis better to fall with honour," and at the head of a few Polish cuirassiers, and the officers attending him, he fell furiously upon the advancing columns. He had also been wounded on the 14th and 16th; and on this occasion he received a musket ball in his left arm. With the words above mentioned, he sprung forward, but found the suburbs already filled with allied troops. He cut his way through them, but was again wounded through his cross, and throwing himself into the Pleisse, with the assistance of the surrounding officers, reached the opposite shore in safety. The horse which he rode was left behind in this river, and the Prince, exhausted, mounted another which was brought him. He then proceeded to the Elster, and seeing the Prussian and Saxon riflemen advancing upon him on all sides, he plunged into the river and sunk, with his horse. Several officers who precipitated themselves in the water after the prince, were likewise drowned, while others were taken prisoners on the bank, or in the river, to be sent by the magnanimous Alexander to Siberia! His funeral obsequies were performed on the 19th November, in the church of the Holy Cross at Warsaw, in the presence of the most distinguished Russian and Polish families in that city.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

**O**UR advices from the midland and other manufacturing counties are highly gratifying, in regard to the orders on hand, and the general employment of the manufacturers; but the export trade has been checked, not only by the severity of the season, but by the exhausted, unsettled, and still disordered condition of the countries which have been involved in the continental war.

The merchants of London and others connected with Germany, have, with characteristic benevolence, opened a subscription for the relief of the thousands of families who have been deprived of every comfort by the passage of great armies through that ill-fated country.

During the month, among other stimulants to the creation and zealous propagation of false reports, policies have been done to pay one hundred guineas on receiving ten guineas, if the omnium is not at 25 per cent. premium, or the 3 per cents. at 72, before a certain day in February! Hence the hundreds of impudent fabrications circulated from day to day, to affect the sinister purposes of the parties! Ought not the moral character of the country to be protected against such nefarious practices, by some law making them highly penal?

The Reduction of the National Debt, from the 1st of August, 1786, to the 1st of November, 1813, has proceeded as follows:

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Redeemed by the Sinking Fund .....      | 227,412,215 |
| Transferred by Land Tax redeemed .....  | 24,569,830  |
| Ditto by Life Annuities purchased ..... | 2,284,730   |
| Total.....                              | 254,266,770 |

The sum to be expended in the next quarter is 4,621,526l. 3s. 8d.

*Prices of Merchandise, Jan. 28.*

|                             | £.  | s. | d.  |    | £.  | s. | d. |                 |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|----|-----------------|
| Coffee, West India ordinary | 4   | 12 | 0   | to | 4   | 15 | 0  | per cwt.        |
| —, —, — fine                | 6   | 9  | 0   | —  | 7   | 0  | 0  | ditto.          |
| —, Mocha                    | 9   | 0  | 0   | —  | 9   | 10 | 0  | ditto.          |
| Cotton, West India, common  | 0   | 2  | 4   | —  | 0   | 2  | 5  | per lb.         |
| —, Demerara                 | 0   | 2  | 9   | —  | 0   | 2  | 11 | ditto.          |
| Flax, Riga                  | 100 | 0  | 0   | —  | 0   | 0  | 0  | per ton.        |
| Gold, in bars               | 5   | 10 | 0   | —  | 0   | 0  | 0  | per oz.         |
| Hops, new, Pockets          | 5   | 12 | 0   | —  | 12  | 0  | 0  | per cwt.        |
| —, —, Bags                  | 5   | 12 | 0   | —  | 10  | 0  | 0  | ditto.          |
| Iron, British, Bars         | 14  | 0  | 0   | —  | 14  | 10 | 0  | per ton.        |
| —, —, Pigs                  | 8   | 0  | 0   | —  | 9   | 0  | 0  | ditto.          |
| Oil, sallad                 | 4   | 0  | 0   | —  | 4   | 4  | 0  | per half chest. |
| —, Galipoli                 | 105 | 0  | 0   | —  | 0   | 0  | 0  | per ton.        |
| Rags, Hamburgh              | 2   | 13 | 0   | —  | 2   | 16 | 0  | per cwt.        |
| —, Italian, fine            | 3   | 12 | 0   | —  | 0   | 0  | 0  | ditto.          |
| Silk, China                 | 1   | 5  | 0   | —  | 1   | 9  | 0  | per lb.         |
| —, Bengal, skein            | 0   | 15 | 0   | —  | 1   | 4  | 0  | ditto.          |
| Silver, in bars             | 0   | 6  | 11½ | —  | 0   | 0  | 0  | per oz.         |
| Sugar, Jamaica, brown       | 5   | 14 | 0   | —  | 5   | 16 | 0  | per cwt.        |
| —, —, fine                  | 6   | 5  | 0   | —  | 6   | 8  | 0  | ditto.          |
| —, East India               | 5   | 12 | 0   | —  | 6   | 8  | 0  | ditto.          |
| —, lump, fine               | 7   | 14 | 0   | —  | 7   | 16 | 0  | ditto.          |
| Spices, Cinnamon            | 0   | 13 | 6   | —  | 0   | 0  | 0  | per lb.         |
| —, Cloves                   | 0   | 11 | 6   | —  | 0   | 12 | 6  | ditto.          |
| —, Nutmegs                  | 0   | 15 | 0   | —  | 0   | 17 | 0  | ditto.          |
| —, Pepper, black            | 0   | 1  | 9   | —  | 0   | 1  | 9¼ | ditto.          |
| —, —, white                 | 0   | 3  | 10  | —  | 0   | 4  | 0  | ditto.          |
| Tallow, town melted         | 4   | 19 | 6   | —  | 0   | 0  | 0  | per cwt.        |
| —, Russia, yellow           | 5   | 4  | 0   | —  | 0   | 0  | 0  | ditto.          |
| Tea, Bohea                  | 0   | 2  | 5   | —  | 0   | 2  | 8  | per lb.         |
| —, Hyson, fine              | 0   | 5  | 5   | —  | 0   | 0  | 0  | ditto.          |
| Wine, Madeira, old          | 90  | 0  | 0   | —  | 120 | 0  | 0  | per pipe.       |
| —, Port, old                | 120 | 0  | 0   | —  | 125 | 0  | 0  | ditto.          |

At Messrs. Wolfe and Co.'s Canal Office, No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill; Commercial Dock shares fetch 137l. per share.—West India ditto, 150l.—The Grand Junction CANAL shares fetch 220l. per share.—The Grand Surry, 80l.—And the Leicester Union, 105l.—The East London WATER-WORKS, 60l.—The Grand Junction 35l.—And the West Middlesex, 30l.—The Albion INSURANCE OFFICE shares fetch 48l.—The Globe 106l.—And the Imperial 45l.

The 3 per cent. cons. on the 28th were 67; 5 per cent. 95½; new omnium, 20½ premium.

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

**A** FROST, longer and more severe than has been experienced in this country for many years, and more particularly the extreme depth of the snow, have totally impeded every species of out-door or field business, even that of the dung-cart. The only employment has been attendance upon the live stock in the straw-yard, which, from the great plenty of fodder, has been most successful. The covering of snow will however be very beneficial to the wheat crops, which generally stood in need of a check to their luxuriance; and the fallows will receive an ample share of benefit from the same cause, producing fine and friable moulds for the approaching seed season.

Cattle crops, turnips, cabbage, &c. are in an uncertain state, dependent upon the nature of the thaw, for the degree of damage they may sustain; and as usual, very few growers have had the precaution to draw and stack any part of their roots.

Reports from the north, confirm the universal favourable accounts of the last crop of every kind of produce, particularly wheat and barley, more excellent still in quality than bulk. No appearance of disease in the wheats, except sprinklings of smut in many parts, but to no great extent. The wheat seed time also was most favourable, equal to that of the best years; and notwithstanding the very considerable reduction of prices, improvements and the culture of new lands advance with great spirit. Nor have rents fallen, the full prices being current for all the late leases granted, the term of some having been extended in consequence. Our worst report is the extreme distress of the labouring classes, during the severe weather.

The wool markets in general looking upwards, but coarse long wool much in request, and dearer than at any former period. Cattle and pig markets, both fat and store, scantily supplied, and extremely dear. Cows dearer, horses somewhat cheaper, particularly of the cart kind, in some degree to be attributed to the rational return of many farmers to ox labour, and the consequent expectation that it is about to become general, one of the greatest objects of national and individual economy.

Smithfield: Beef 5s. to 7s.—Mutton 6s. to 8s.—Veal 8s. to 10s.—Lamb 20s. to 25s. per quarter.—Pork 6s. 8d. to 8s. 8d.—Bacon 8s. 4d. to 9s. 8d.—Irish ditto 7s. 4d. to 7s. 8d.—Skins 25s. to 60s.—Fat 6s. 8d.—Oil cake 16l.—Potatoes 3l. 10s. to 6l. 10s.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 54s. to 84s.—Barley 34s. to 46s.—Oats 18s. to 36s.—The quartern loaf 13½d.—Hay 3l. to 5l. 5s.—Clover ditto 5l. to 7l. 7s.—Straw 1l. 10s. to 2l. 2s.

## REPORT OF THE PROGRESS OF CHEMISTRY.

**D**R. BOSTOCK, of Liverpool, has published in the Transactions of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of London, some able observations on the Nature and Analysis of Animal Fluids, to which we shall devote our present Report.

He says that, a considerable part of his essay was written before he was favoured with a perusal of Professor BERZELIUS's paper, which was printed in the last volume of these Transactions; and the perusal afforded a presumption of the correctness of many of his own opinions, to find that they had been adopted, without concert or communication, by one so distinguished for his learning and acuteness.

Mucus is viscid or tenacious fluids, capable of being drawn into threads, but not of being poured in the form of drops, containing a great quantity of water, but not readily miscible with any additional quantity. Saliva may be adduced as a specimen of them; and to the same class belongs the nasal mucus, the mucus found in the stomach, that occasionally discharged from the bladder, and that from the intestinal canal. These fluids differ from the albuminous, in being principally composed of a substance which is not exactly similar to any thing in the blood; and on this account, they are to be considered as the products of secretion, rather than of transudation. They also differ in another circumstance, which is of considerable importance in a pathological point of view; that whereas the albuminous fluids seem to be all confined in close cavities, the mucus fluids, in their natural state, are poured out into passages that communicate with the external surface of the body. It is not possible to collect and examine these fluids in the same manner with the albuminous: they are secreted gradually, and are discharged as they are secreted: they are united to variable quantities of water; and, in most cases, they are mixed with extraneous bodies before they are discharged.

The *saliva* consists of a variable proportion of water, of two animal substances, one which, in its chemical nature, resembles coagulated albumen, of another which is uncoagulable, and of salts. From the circumstance of its being united to a large quantity of water, while at the same time it is very difficult to unite an additional quantity to it, we must suppose that it possesses a certain degree of organization; and as its chemical properties are the same with those of membrane, it is perhaps the first step towards the formation of this body. From its half organized state, it is less affected by different reagents than albumen; but after a sufficient length of time, it exhibits the same attraction for the oxy-muriate of mercury and for tan, and in the same manner it has its union with

with the former of these substances promoted by heat. The other animal substance in saliva, he considers, as being very nearly, if not entirely, similar to the uncoagulable matter in albumen ovi and in serum.

There is still a third class of animal fluids, *the particled*, which should next come under our consideration, the peculiar characteristic of which consists in their containing particles visible to the naked eye. He examined a few of these fluids which had been discharged from tumours situate both in muscular and in glandular parts. One of them was procured from a confined tumour on the thigh; its basis consisted of an albuminous fluid, and the particles were composed of a substance very similar to spermaceti, both in its physical and chemical properties. Like this substance, it exhibited a considerable lustre, which it communicated to the fluid, so that when it was gently agitated, it gave to it a waved or glossy appearance, not unlike satin. As the fluid part was miscible with water, while the particles were insoluble, they were readily separated, and retained their lustre for some time after being dried.

#### SYNOPSIS OF SOME ALBUMINOUS FLUIDS.

|                                 | Fluid from ascites.   | Albumen Ovi.   | Serum.   |
|---------------------------------|---|--|--|
| 1. Physical Properties.         |   |  |  |
| a. Specific gravity.            |   | 1.0408.  | 1.024  |
| b. Colour.                      | Different shades of yellow.   | Bright yellow.   | Primrose.  |
| c. Consistence.                 | Adhesive.   | Strongly adhesive.   | Adhesive.  |
| d. Odor.                        | Albuminous.   | Albuminous.  | Albuminous.  |
| e. Alkalescency.                | Very obvious.   | Very obvious.  | Very obvious.  |
| f. Miscellaneous circumstances. | Readily miscible with water.  | Transparent, but contains membranous filaments.                                    | Transparent; perhaps always in health.   |
| 2. Spontaneous changes.         | White sediment deposited, alkalescency increased, odor very nauseous.                           | Becomes foetid, but less so than many other albuminous fluids.                     | Becomes foetid; at first odor like pus; deposits a creamy sediment, then flakes. |
| 3. Coagulability.               | Complete coagulum by heat, rather soft, serosity oozed from it; rendered more dense by oxym.    | By boiling firm coagulum; oxym. renders it more dense, and separates the serosity. | By boiling so firm as to be cut with a knife; oxym. produces the usual effect.   |
| 4. Evaporation.                 | $\frac{1}{18}$ left in one specimen, in the other $\frac{1}{10}$ .                              | About $\frac{1}{2}$ left.  | About $\frac{1}{3}$ left.  |
| 5. Reagents.                    |   |  |  |
| a. Oxym. mercury                | Copious precipitate.  | The whole converted into a dense mass.   | The whole converted into a thick cream.  |
| b. Tan.                         | The same.   | The same.  | The same.  |
| c. Superac. of lead.            |   |  |  |
| d. Nitrate of silver.           |   |  |  |
| e. Muriatic acid.               |   | Converts the whole to a pulp.  | Converts the whole to a pulp.  |
| 6. Uncoagulable matter.         | Proved to exist by evaporation, and by nitrate of silver, and acetate and superacetate of lead. | Proved to exist by nitrate of silver and muriate of tin.                           | Proved to exist by nitrate of silver and muriate of tin.                         |
| 7. Analysis.                    |   |  |  |
| a. Water.                       | 93.75   | 85   | 88   |
| b. Albumen.                     | 4.25  | 12   | 10   |
| c. Uncoag. matter. }            | 1   | 2.7  | 1  |
| d. Salts.                       | 1   | .3   | 1  |
|                                 | 100.00  | 100.0  | 100  |
|                                 | This is the average of two analyses which I thought the most correct.                           | These numbers are the average of several experiments.                              | These numbers are the average of several experiments.                            |

## MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

SINCE our last Report a second number of Mr. Bauer's work, which we there so highly appreciated, has appeared, and fully merits the same applause. It contains representations of the following plants:—

6. *ANEILEMA crispata*. This is a new genus, framed by Mr. Brown, belonging to the natural order of Commelineæ, and indeed is intended to include several species that have been heretofore referred to *Commelina*, viz. *gigantea*, *vaginata*, *nudiflora*, *spirata*, and *medica*, of Vahl's Enumeration.

The genus is distinguished from *Commelina* chiefly by the want of an involucre, distinct from the rest of the foliage. Mr. Brown has not given the etymology of the name; we suppose it is from *ανειλημα*, an envelope; though it must be confessed to be rather out of the usual course to name a plant from a part which is wanting. But it is of little consequence. Nor should we have stopped to enquire into the origin of the name, but for the sake of determining the pronunciation; if the derivation be right the accent must lie upon the last syllable but one. Nothing can exceed the distinctness with which the dissections of every part are displayed in this beautiful figure.

7. *CARTONEMA spicata*. Another genus from the same natural order, which, having six equal and perfect stamens, belongs to the sixth class in the Linnean system, and has therefore more affinity with *Tradescantia* than with *Commelina*, and differs materially from both, and very far indeed in habit. Having naked filaments, which in *Tradescantia* are hairy, this circumstance has given occasion to the name, *καρτον νημα*, shaved filament. The stigma is said to be pubescent, but in the figure this is only visible in the highly magnified dissection.

8. *CHILOGLOTTIS diphylla*, belongs to the natural order of Orchideæ, and takes its name, we presume, from the tongue-like lip (*labellum*). There is only one species recorded either of this or the preceding genus. Other plants of the same order, which have some affinity with the *Chiloglottis*, occur in New Holland, but we have nothing like it in Europe.

9. *GREVILLEA Banksii*. This beautiful genus was named by Mr. Brown after the late Right Hon. Charles Francis Greville, esq. best known for his celebrated collection of minerals, purchased since his death by parliament, and deposited in the British Museum. He was likewise possessed of a very large collection of rare plants from all parts of the world, which he was ever ready to communicate to the scientific botanist.

Of this genus, eight and thirty species, divided into several sections, are described by Mr. Brown in his Prodomus. It belongs to the natural order of Proteaceæ. There is a very great singularity in the pubescence of this genus, and of the nearly related one *Hakea*, or *Conchium*, of Dr. Smith; that such species as are hairy have their hairs attached by the middle, a structure not observed by Mr. Brown in any other genus of this extensive order.

10. *BRUNONIA sericea*. This singular genus was named in honour of Robert Brown, esq. the learned author of the Prodomus Novæ Hollandiæ, by Dr. Smith, in the 10th volume of the Transactions of the Linnean Society. In habits it approaches to *Globularia*, and by Dr. Smith was hesitatingly added to the natural order of *aggregatæ* of Linnaeus, the *Dipsacæ* of Jussieu. Mr. Brown considers it as intermediate between the *Goodenoviæ* and *Corymbiferae*. There are two species of this genus, both of which are figured in the Linnean Society's Transactions.

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

## Barometer.

Highest 30.19 Dec. 27. Wind N.W.  
Lowest 28.73 Jan. 19. — N.E.

Greatest variation in } 62-hundredths of an inch. { This sudden change was between the evenings of the 19th and 20th. On the former the mercury was at 28.73, and on the latter at 29.35.

## Thermometer.

Highest 48°. Dec. 25. Wind N.W.  
Lowest 15°. Jan. 7, 11, 12, 13, 14.—N.E.

Greatest variation in } 12°. { On Sunday the 16th in the middle of the day, the thermometer was at 32°, and at the same hour next day it was no higher than 20°.

There has been no rain this month, excepting a very small quantity on Christmas day; the quantity of snow fallen in this neighbourhood exceeds every thing of the kind for a great

great number of years ; but this is not measurable by any kind of weather-gage with which we are acquainted.

The average height of the barometer for the month is 29.50 : that of the thermometer is 26° nearly, several degrees short of what it has been the last twelve years.

Christmas-day, which is the first day of our month, was wet, foggy, and extremely uncomfortable ; but at Highgate, the three following days, viz. the 26th, 27th, and 28th, were among the most brilliant that ever shone, not a cloud or a particle of fog intervened to obscure for a moment the splendor of the sun.

In London, however, and in many other parts south, east, and west of the metropolis, and even to the foot of Highgate Hill, those tremendous fogs occurred, which continued almost without any cessation eight days : they began on the 27th, and the last was on January 3d : of these we experienced, on the hill, very little, excepting on part of two or three days. On most of the roads, excepting the high north, travelling was performed with the utmost danger, and the progress of the mails was greatly impeded. On Wednesday the 29th, the Birmingham mail was, we were informed, nearly seven hours in going from the post-office to a mile or two below Uxbridge : on this, and the other evenings, the short stages in the neighbourhood of London had two persons with links, running by the horses heads ; nevertheless, with this and other precautions, some serious and many whimsical accidents occurred. It would be desirable to ascertain as accurately as possible, how far these fogs extended, in order that some foundation might be laid to enquire into the cause which produced them, or whether they have been at all connected with the vast quantity of snow fallen : it being certain that the snow began to fall in large quantities the very day after the fogs were dispersed.

We have said that 15° is the lowest that we have seen the thermometer, which is exposed as usual to a N. E. aspect : we have heard it has been as low as 12° in Kentish Town ; and it is said, that at Wandsworth, Battersea, and that neighbourhood, it has been as low as 7° ; we own we have some doubts as to the accuracy of the observers. In general, the coldest time has been about eight o'clock in the morning ; and at Highgate, (on the south side of the hill, it has never been lower than 15° :) in all the cold weather, the instrument was examined at five o'clock, and also at eight, and uniformly it was colder at the latter hour than at the former, unless there was an evident change from cold to heat, as there has been during the last twenty hours, it being yesterday, (the 25th) at three o'clock, 32° ; at night at nine, 21° ; at five this morning, (the 26th) at 29° ; and now at eleven o'clock it is 35°. We very much suspect the accuracy of those instruments that have registered, in the neighbourhood of London, the degrees of cold at 7°. We have no well authenticated accounts from any part of England or Scotland, of the thermometer having been as low as this. In the West of England, the frost has been very severe, where the snow has been more abundant than it has here ; but at Plymouth, it was not below 17° ; it is said, however, that on a N. E. wall, at Sir Thomas Acland's, at nine in the morning of the 13th, the mercury was as low as 8°.

In our next we will resume the subject, and give a summary of the weather, not only for the last year, but for the last twelve years.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

*A crowd of communications beyond all former example, as our pages fully testify, has compelled us to defer the much-esteemed favours of many old and valued Correspondents. Continuations from the same cause are delayed, of the Population Tables, of the Code Napoleon, of the State of Manners, &c. in India, of the Young and Richardson correspondence, &c. &c.*

*Our Kentish Town correspondent has our warmest thanks, and we court an interview with him.*

*Our Parnassian friend is informed, that we always insert without delay, specimens of Poetical Works in the press, with which their Authors may favour us.*

*As a compliment justly due to those Correspondents, who confer authority on their papers by their signatures, we purpose in future to exempt them from the condition of paying postage ; but to prevent mistakes, it is necessary they should indorse their Letters with their names at the corner of the Address.*

*Amicus, and some other Friends, are more anxious than we are in regard to certain unprincipled and malignant Advertisements in the Newspapers. We have lived too long to be moved by such audacious quackery ; and our pages and our publisher's accounts of increased and increasing sales, afford triumphant and tangible answers to calumnies which defeat themselves by their grossness. We are strong and invincible, while our cause is that of Truth and Humanity ; and while our Friends continue to enrich our pages to the extent which is so conspicuous in our current Number.*

*Our usual Supplementary Number is published, and will be delivered with the present Magazine.*

**ERRATUM.**—In the second paragraph of the Public Affairs, for “*Mentz*” read “*Metz*.”